REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8 097 —New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1875.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.—From the 1st January 1875 the BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) have made a RED CTION of nearly 20 per cent. on their passage rates, and Grant RETURN TICKETS, available for 6 MONTHS, at a still further reduction.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th January 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "ALMORA," 2,608 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander T. DICKINSON, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 23rd January 1875, at 4 P.M.

January 1875.		January 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	23	Leaves Tuticorin	31
,, Rutnagheree	24	,, Colombo Feb.	1
,, Vingorla	24	,, Negapatam	4
,, Goa	25	,, Pondicherry	5
,, Carwar	25	,, Madras	7
,, Mangalore	26	,, Musulipatam	8
,, Cannanore	27	,, Coconada	9
,, Tellicherry	27	,, Vizagapatam	10
,, Calicut	28	,, Bimlipatam	10
,, Beypore	28	,, Gopalpore	11
,, Cochin	29	,, False Point	12
,, Allepy	29	Arrives at CALCUTTA	14

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1092 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd January 1875, at 4 P.M.

January 1875.		February 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	22	Leave BUSREH	10
,, Kurrachee	26	,, Fao	10
,, Guadur	27	,, Bushire	12
,, Muscat	28	,, Baharien	13
,, Jask	30	,, Linga	17
,, Bunder Abbas	31	,, Bunder Abbas	19
	Feb.	,, Jask	20
,, Linga	2	,, Muscat	21
,, Bushire	4	,, Guadur	23
,, Fao	6	,, Kurrachee	26
Arrive BUSREH	7	Arrive BOMBAY March	1

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. HENDERSON, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th January 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawal, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PHELWAN, Commander COURY, will leave on TUESDAY, the 19th January, at 5 P.M., for un-ernoted Ports:—Burney, Rutnaghiri, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa (Panjim).

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned at his Office, Bazar Gate Street, No. 99, in the house of ROWJEE ROOPCHUND DARBAR, opposite to Maneckchund Lukhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Bur an Ghullee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 9th and 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wines.	3rd Class. Without food.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"ASSIRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine Screw Steamer "PALESTINE," 2867 Tons, will be despatched from BOMBAY on or about the 20th January 1875.

She has superior accommodation for 25 Passengers and is a very fast Steamer. For Passage apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
4, Church Lane, Bombay.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 31st JANUARY.

THE S.S. ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons, J. C. Shaw, Commander.

This well known and favorite Passenger Steamer has just been refitted with entire new Engines Boilers, &c.

The Saloon and Cabins which are amidship have been enlarged and are fitted up with every modern convenience and comfort, for 60 First-class Passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 450.

For Passages only, apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort. Ship-Brokers.

NOTE.—The ATALANTA lies opposite Apollo Bunder, and intending Passengers are invited to inspect her accommodation.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE s.s. PALERMO 1,230 Tons, will be despatched about 25th February. She has accommodation for a limited number of First Class passengers.

To be followed about 10th March by the magnificent new steamer HINDOO, 2,5[illegible]5 tons, with excellent accommodation, specially adapted for the Indian Trade, and expected to make the passage under 30 days.

Both steamers will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATE of PASSAGE MONEY Rs. 500.

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board.

For passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 7th January, 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Steamer COLOMBO, 100 A1, at Lloyds, 1,948 Tons Register, 1,000 Horse Power, effective, THOMAS MCNABB, Commander (who has been long and favorably known in the East India trade) will be despatched about the 29th JANUARY. She is specially designed and built for the East India trade; has exceptionally good accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers, the Cabins being in a house on deck thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, including Railway Fare to any part of Great Britain or Ireland } Rs. 500

but exclusive of WINES and LIQUORS, which can be had on board, at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 9th January 1875.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. ERLKING, arrived from GLASGOW, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to take delivery of their respective goods

No claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Erlking.

Bombay, 13th January 1875.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize, shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

	CAPTAIN.	TONS.	H.P.	JAN.
BANGALORE	W. Soames	2063	500	18th—Southampton.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson	2723	450	25th—Suez, &c.
				FEB.
THIBET	C. H. Eastly	2593	400	1st—Southampton.
HINDOSTAN	N. Roskell	3113	600	8th—Suez, &c.
KHIVA	J. D. Gaby	2609	450	15th—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	G. F. Cates	2421	370	22d—Suez, &c.
				MARCH.
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3648	600	1st—Southampton.
VENETIA	W. C. Angove	2726	450	8th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	15th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2589	400	22d—Suez, &c.
SURAT	G. C. Burne	3142	530	29th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th January 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 26th Jan. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. SUNDA, (1,682 tons and 300 H.P.) Captain J. C. BABOT, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 23rd Jan. 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th January 1875.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO LIVERPOOL, OR INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE First-class Steamer BLENHEIM, 2021 Tons Register, leaving about 25th instant, has comfortable accommodation for a limited number of Cabin Passengers.

To Liverpool Rs. 350; Suez Rs. 200; Deck to Aden Rs. 25; Deck to Suez Rs. 50. Applying to

McCULLOCH BROWNE & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. PELAYO are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer, unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 14th January 1875. Agents.

NOTICE.—Captain A. VAN NORDON of the Ship STUART HAHNEMANN, will not be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT Contracted by his CREW while the ship is in harbour, or for European General Hospital Expenses unless by his written order.

A. VAN NORDON, Master,
Ship Stuart Hahnemann.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE of 414 Bags of Mauritius Sugar at Town Custom House.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and CO. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, by order of the concerned, and on account of the underwriters ex ship Francis—

Marked H S P & Co—137 Bags—H S S & Co—235 Bags and E H 42 Bags Mauritius Sugar.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 18th January 1875.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, No 6, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAZAGON COOLEE WADY 1st STREET, NEAR DOCKYARD.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises.

By order of the Mortgagee, Messrs. Saroop Huckma and Co. and on account and risk of Narayen Raghoba and Rumeebae, widow of Raghoba Nagojee, deceased.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mazagon, Coolee Wady 1st Street, fronting on the east side thereof without the Fort in the Mazagon sub-district, formerly were and are now in the occupation of the said Narayen Raghoba Rumeebai, widow, and their tenants, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 34, 97 and 98, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 52 and 53, containing by admeasurement 208 7-9 square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of the late Raghoba Nagoojee, on or towards the west by the said Mazagon Coolee Wady 1st Street, on or towards the north by a public passage, and on or towards the south by a passage.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale, and for further particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the rooms of the Undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

At the rooms of the undersigned.

A nearly new English-built full-sized Brougham by Edwin Kesterton.

Two ditto ditto Dog-carts.

A Landau, Sociable Buggy, Mail Phaeton, new Office Shigram.

Also Plated-mounted double and single Harness.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 18th January 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales Grey Shirtings.
10 cases white ground Prints of various patterns.
10 ,, white Dhoties, 10 and 11 yards and 49 inches.

On account and at the risk of Ghella Heerjee

B and C over triangle and elephant within { 8·07 / 8009/14 / 8017/18 } 9 Cases White Shirtings.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, rich cut glassware, best Electro-plated and porcelain wares, a light English-built double-seated Open Carriage by H. Novell Wimborne, in complete order, a pair of very handsome fast-trotting Bay Arab Carriage Horses, &c., at No. 5, Marine Lines.

On THURSDAY next, the 21st instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, No. 5, Marine Lines, the handsome Household Furniture, Carriage, Horses, &c., of Colonel W. RICE, proceeding to England, the same comprising rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best electro-plated curry dishes, cruet and pickle frames, table spoons and forks, ivory-handled dessert knives and forks in mahogany case, table and chamber candlesticks, ivory-handled table cutlery, and handsomely carved blackwood furniture, comprising drawing-room, dining-room, pier, sofa, side, camp, dressing and washhand tables, conversation couches, drawing-room, dining-room, pridieu, low and easy chairs, sideboard, teapoys, hatstand, glass epergne, camp cots, chest of drawers, clothes press, one and three light hanging argand lustres, kerosine oil pedestal and wall lamps, Cambay carpets, screens, Shakspear hand sewing machine, flower gauze door curtains, China date and bamboo matting, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture and utensils, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

One light English-built double-seated Open Carriage in complete order, by H. Novell Wimborne, and a pair of very handsome fast-trotting Bay Arab Carriage Horses, and a set of plated mounted double Harness.

Catalogues are ready, and the above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain ware at a Bungalow on the Falkland Road near Tardeo.

On SATURDAY next the 23rd day of Jan. inst., sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at a Bungalow on the Falkland Road near Tardeo, the household furniture, &c., of L. Tomlinson, Esq.; full particulars whereof will appear hereafter. The furniture will be on view three days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th January 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture Plated, Glass and Porcelain ware, a light office Brougham, a pair of serviceable grey Horses, &c., at No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 19th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs., BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain ware, Brougham, Horses, &c., the property of the late Dr. FITZPATRICK, the same comprising rich cut glass, ware, handsome claret and gold dinner service, best platedware, such as hot water curry dishes, soup tureen, cruet, pickles, liqueur and egg stands, ice pitcher, waiters, teapot, set of spoon, and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery &c., richly open carved seasoned blackwood furniture, such as circula, pier, sofa, and dining tables easy, pridieu and drawing-rhom chairs, full backed conversatien sofas, siderboard, dumb waiters, whatnots, teapoys, chiffoniers, handsome English iron four post bed teands, camp cost, dressing and washing tables, clothes and rowu presses, chest of drawers, Ahmedabad carpets, Tucker's double liht lamp, rich table ornaments parrots in cages, wines, dispense articles, cooking utensils and choice plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome Bengal-built Brougham.

A pair of service able grey carriage Horses, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glass ware, a first-class Mahogany grand square Piano by Broadwood and Sons (if not previously disposed of by private contract), a handsome English-built Open Carriage, a light English-built Brougham, a pair of handsome fast-trotting Grey Arab Carriage Horses, &c., at No. 109, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain ware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Andrew Hay, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT SATTAD OR DONGREE COLEE STREET.

Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 27th day of January 1875, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Kistope Singia, Thanker Coi and Mankoobaee, widow of the late Simgia Mawa, the mortgagors:—

All that piece or parcel of Government and fazendaree land or ground of which fazendaree portion Jeewajee Manockjee is fazendar with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, built thereon, situate, lying and being in Old Town at Sattad or Dongree Colee Street, on the north side of Bhundarwada Street, in the sub-district of Mandvie in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 95 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by a passage and the house of Dhacklia Kowada, on the west by the house of Dhurma Cumlia, on the north by the sweepers' passage or gully and the house of Themmoo Janoo, and on the south by Bhundarwada Street, and which premises are assessed under No. 127, and are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 892 and 892

Particulars and conditions of sale may be inspected at the Office of Messrs. Prescot and Winter, Venders' Solicitors, Meadow Street, Fort, or at the Office of the Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th January 1875. BENNETT & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Room, the following Goods:—

5 Bales Grey Shirtings.
4 ,, Grey T. Cloth.
3 ,, Grey Jaconets.
4 Cases Color Prints.
4 ,, White Dhoties 42 by 10 yards.
4 Bales Grey Dhoties 42 by 10 yards.

By order of Messrs. Bhiccoo Sazba and Co., and on account of the concerned—

6 Cases Tarlatan Ribbons, Gold Printed, different sizes, in cartoons, each cartoon containing 36, 24, 18 pieces.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst. Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 P.M., by order of Doctor Cursetjee Framjee Khory, Trustee and Administrator of the late Framjee Merwanjee Setna, deceased:

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house or shop standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parsee Bazaar Street within the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor under No. 48, containing by admeasurement 173 7/9 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows: On or towards the East by the house of Framjee Dosabhoy Mama, on or towards the West by the said Parsee Bazaar Street, on or towards the North by the house of Manockjee Merwanjee Setna, and on or towards the South by the house of Furdoonjee Framjee Setna; and the said property are now in the occupation of Framjee Bhicajee Sons.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 18th January 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and COMPANY will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following varieties of sundries and Wines, viz.:

100 cases of German beer, each contains 3 dozen quarts.
25 ,, of yellow seal, superior portwine.
25 ,, of do. do. do.
75 ,, of do do. do.

On account and at the risk of first purchaser, Mr. Maneckjee Cursejee Cama.

4 casks of brandy.

Sundries consisting of sodawater tumblers, ship lamps, hurricane lamp, carte-de-visites in groups, sarries, hand organ, &c.

Few sets of superior plated tea sets.

1 mahogany piano by John Broadwood and Sons.

1 case containing 32 rolls of Indiarubber watering pipes.

Few tins of Europe butter from 2 to 7 lbs. each.

10 bales of Hessians.

Also a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, dhooties, &c., &c.

On account and at the risk of first purchaser Ebrahim Oka:—

20 cases containing in each 100 tins of sardines, ½ size tins.
17 ,, do. do. 100 do ¼ do.

On account and at the risk of concerned:

To be sold without reserve.

12 cases of French paper containing 589 reams.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 18th January 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy............ Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the Bombay Gazette Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1866 and 1873 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1866 and 1873 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week

Annual Subscription in advance ......Rs. 10
Single Copy............ Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette," Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

MR. B. CREGAN, Patentee Boiler Composition, has REMOVED from No. 135, Breach Candy Road, to new Forас Road, next to Napier Foundry.

TO BE LET AT MALABAR HILL, FROM THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY 1875.

A roomy and commodious HOUSE, occupied by Andrew Hay, Esquire, containing three sets of complete Bedrooms, Drawing and Dining Rooms, &c., and Gas laid on.

Also, a Furnished HOUSE at Malabar Hill TO BE LET up to the end of February 1875. For full particulars, apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the COMMISSARY of ORDNANCE at the Grand Arsenal up to 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 20th February 1875, and opened there in presence of the parties attending for the supply by contract of the articles specified in the Schedule subjoined to the Form of Tender, in accordance with the notice published in the *Government Gazette* of the 14th instant.

A blank Form of Tender will be supplied by the undersigned on application.

W. B. HEMANS, for Major, R.A.,
Commissary of Ordnance.

Bombay Grand Arsenal, 15th January 1875.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods, Chattels, Rights, and Credits of BALKRISHNA MOROBA, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

RADHABAI, widow of the said deceased, the Guardian of RAMRAO BALKRISHNA, infant son of the deceased ....Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application has been made by the Applicant abovenamed to the High Court on its Ecclesiastical Side for grant to her of Letters of Administration to the Estate of the deceased abovenamed. All persons concerned therein are apprized thereof.—Dated this 16th day of January 1875.

ARDASIR FRAMJEE,
Applicant's Proctor.

TO THE DIRECTORS PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,—We the undersigned Registered Shareholders of the Company request you to call an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders for the purpose of appointing Messrs. DHURUMSEYBHAI POONJABHOY and Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company.

We beg to remain, Dear Sirs, your most obedient Servants,

(Signed) Sha Kessowjee Naik,
,, Nursey Kessowjee,
,, Khutow Mucunjee,
,, Choonilal Motital,
,, Leeladhur Dewjee,
,, Hurgovundass Coobairdass,
,, Hurridass Nuthoobhoy,
,, Khimjee Hurridass,
,, Dinshaw Shapoorjee Seobadar,
,, Ramjee Purshotum,
,, Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee,
,, Coobair Narrondass.

14th January 1875.

PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, Limited.

With reference to the above requisition, Notice is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Meadow Street, on TUESDAY the 26th day of January 1875, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of considering the proposition mentioned therein.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SADANUND BALCRISHNA, Secretary.

Bombay, 15th January 1875.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED, IN SPLENDID CONDITION,
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
INDIANAS,
LONG COMMONS,
DAWSON'S
THOMPSON'S PRIME
REGALIAS,
PRINCIPES,
DINDIGULS HAVANNAH,
DINDIGULS, No. 1, 2, and 3.
DOLLY VARDENS,
ALL OF SELECTED TOBACCO AND SUPERIOR MAKE.

TOBACCOS.
A LARGE VARIETY OF
CHOICEST BRANDS.

CIGARETTES! CIGARETTES!!
CIGARETTES!!!
FOR ALL TASTES.

A NEW SHIPMENT OF
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
CIGAR-HOLDERS,
BRIARS,
CLAYS,
&c., &c., &c.

AN EARLY INSPECTION IS INVITED.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000, DIVIDED INTO 20,000 SHARES OF Rs. 500 EACH.

FIRST ISSUE 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 500 EACH —Rs. 50,00,000 PAID UP.

RESERVED ISSUE 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 500 EACH, CALLED UP IN FULL.

DIRECTORS.

HAMILTON MAXWELL, Esq., (of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.,	DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.
R. VALENTINE REID, Esq. (of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.)	AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY, Esq.
A. J. MACDONALD Esq., (of Sir Charles Forbes & Co.)	KESSOWJEE NAIK, Esq.
	E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

FOURTEENTH REPORT.

THE Directors beg to submit to the Proprietors the closed accounts of the Bank for the half-year ended 31st December. They have been duly audited, and the Auditors' Report is annexed.

The period has been one of continued ease, and moderate rates of Interest have prevailed throughout.

The Profit and Loss statement exhibits a next gain of Rupees 2,83,869-4-11, to which must be added Rs. 34,146-9-9, the balance brought from last half-year, making an available total of Rs. 3,18,015-14-8. In virtue of Section No 113 of the Articles of Association, the Directors have declared an ad-interim dividend at the rate of five per cent per annum.

This will absorb Rs. 2,03,125, and leave a balance of Rupees 1,14,890-14-8 to be carried forward.

The whole capital of the Bank has been called up, and will amount to one crore of Rupees when paid in full. The outstanding calls now amount to Rs. 87,850.

No loss or bad debt has been made during the past six months.

The relations of the Bank with Government remain unchanged. No communication has been received regarding the Charter for this Bank, and the Directors are sorry to add that no step seems to have been taken to carry into effect the directions given by the former Secretary of State regarding the local Agency of the Bank of Bengal.

Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy having resigned the office of Auditor, the Directors have appointed Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Settna to act in that capacity, in accordance with Clause No. 110 of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th January 1875.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

For the Half-year ended 31st December 1874.

BOMBAY, 14th January 1875.

To M. BALFOUR, Esq.,
Secretary and Treasurer,
New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

DEAR SIR,

We have to report that we have audited the Bank's Account for the half-year ending 31st December 1874.

The General Ledger, the Stock Ledgers, the Security Ledgers, and the Branches' Ledgers we have duly examined, and the balances given in the Balance Sheet agree with the Bank Books and the returns made by the Branches. The Cash and Currency Notes we have counted in the Bank's till in Bombay, and found them to agree with the figures given in the Balance Sheet. The value of Government Security and Specie belonging to the Bank is correctly stated.

The Securities deposited for safe custody, as also those in possession of the Bank against fixed Loans and Cash Credits, have come under our inspection, and we have found them in order on comparing them with the Registers.

The Abstract of the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are correct as showing the true position of the Bank at the end of the year under report.

We are, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

SAM. W. READ,
EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETNA, } Auditors.

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS ON 31st DECEMBER 1874.

Dr.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To CAPITAL—		
10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, paid up	50,00,000 0 0	
10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, on which received to account of 1st Call of Rs. 100 per share	10,00,000 0 0	
2nd Call of Rs. 125 per Share	12,46,250 0 0	
3rd do. 25 do.	2,49,025 0 0	
4th do. 125 do.	12,34,500 0 0	87,29,775 0 0
Payments to account of 5th Call of Rs. 125 per Share, due 1st January 1875		3,72,875 0 0
Reserve Fund		15,50,000 0 0
Current Deposits at Head Office and Branches		1,19,40,046 2 3
Fixed do. do. do.		12,89,155 12 2
Government do. Treasury General Balance		28,52,157 9 9
,, do. Branches		21,64,633 0 5
Bank Post Bills Outstanding		5,16,861 15 8
Other Liabilities		2,44,766 0 5
Balance of Profit and Loss Account		3,18,015 14 8
		Rs. 2,99,78,286 7 4

Cr.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
By Government Securities			25,35,379 4 4
Fixed Loans on Government Securities, Bullion and Merchandise			28,15,904 0 0
Cash Credits do.			8,49,469 1 2
Overdrawn Current Accounts			29,683 9 6
Bills discounted and purchased			1,18,31,850 5 7
Balances with Agents and Correspondents			11,47,205 2 1
Freehold premises situated in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, and Furniture therein at cost price	Rs. 4,50,000 0 0		
Do. do. at Oomrawuttee at cost price	,, 5,854 0 0		
Do. do. Ahmedabad	,, 9,150 13 8		
Do. do. Compta	,, 5,020 10 6		
Premises at Akote	,, 3,500 0 0		
	Rs. 4,73,525 8 2		
Furniture at the different Branches at cost price	,, 33,418 6 11	5,06,943 15 1	
Less written off		1,15,000 0 0	3,91,943 15 1
Stamps			5,[illegible]55 13 0
Stationery value on hand			2,000 0 0
Adjusting Account, being interest due the Bank to date on Fixed Loans, Cash Credits, and on Government Securities; also amount due by Government for conducting Public Debt Office, Treasury and Savings' Bank, less rebate of Interest, Discount, and Exchange			65,543 15 10
Cash and Currency Notes and Bullion at Head Office and Branches			1,03,04,151 4 9
			Rs. 2,99,78,286 7 4

ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ON 31st DEC., 1874.

Dr.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Salaries at Head Office	85,258 0 0	
Auditors' Fees	1,000 0 0	
Directors' Fees	8,610 0 0	
Rent, Taxes, and Insurance	5,090 6 4	
Miscellaneous Charges, including cost of transit of Specie	10,753 5 10	1,10,711 12 2
Salaries at Branches	53,459 1 0	
Other Charges at Branches, including cost of transit of Specie	11,750 5 8	65,209 6 8
Brokerage Account		2,777 2 0
Interest paid at Head Office and Branches		19,385 3 1
Amount carried to Credit of Stationery Account		1,861 7 0
Net Profit to 30th June 1874		2,83,869 4 11
		Rs. 4,83,814 3 10

Cr.	Rs. a. p.
By Interest received at Head Office and Branches	87,712 1 4
Exchange do. do.	2,04,394 0 11
Commission do. do.	62,388 2 3
Discount do. do.	31,393 2 10
Interest on Government Securities	95,649 1 4
Profit on Bullion operations	2,277 2 0
	Rs. 483,814 3 10

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1874.

Dr.	Rs. a. p.
To Dividend for Half-year ended 30th June 1874.	4,08,906 4 0
Transfer to Reserve Fund	2,50,000 0 0
Do. in reduction of cost of Premises, &c.	20,000 0 0
Do. to Bad and Doubtful Debt Account.	10,000 0 0
Balance at credit of this account	3,18,015 14 8
	Rs. 10,06,922 2 8

Cr.	Rs. a. p.
By Balance of this account on 1st July 1874	7,23,052 13 9
Net profit for Half-year ending 31st Dec. 1874.	2,83,869 4 11
	Rs. 10,06,922 2 8

Examined and found correct.

SAMUEL W. READ,
EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETTNA, } Auditors.

E. & O. E.

Bombay, 14th January 1875.

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
ROBERT CLARK,
Chief Accountant.

H. MAXWELL,
R. VALENTINE REID,
A. J. MACDONALD,
KESSOWJEE NAIK,
E. D. SASSOON,
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY,
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, } Directors.

BASS'S PALE ALE AND GUINNESS'S STOUT,

FIRST QUALITY,

Bottled by Messrs. M. B. FOSTER & SONS.

IMPORTED MONTHLY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

	Cash Price.
In cases of 3 doz. Quarts ....per doz.	Rs. 6 0
Do. 6 ,, Pints.......... ,,	,, 4 0

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INDIAN SCENERY,
PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. SACHE,
10 BY 8, PICTURES, EACH Rs. 1-8.
SOUNDY & Co., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S
SPECIAL KIT
FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
CASH PRICES.

	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits	10 to 16	8
Overland Suits	25 to 36	0
Warm Suits	30	0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35	0
Dressing Gowns	9 to 20	0
Pyjamas	3	0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5	12
White do.	4	8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4	8
English Cambric do.	4	0
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8	0
Silk and Wool do.	8	8
Spun Silk do.	11	0
Gents' Under Vests	3-8 to 6	0
Ladies' Under do.	4-8 to 6	8
Gents' Under Pants	4 to 8	0
Gents' Cotton Socks doz.	8	8
Warm do ,,	15	8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose ,,	13	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose ,,	9	8
Children's White Cotton Socks from doz	6-8 to 12	8
Heather Merino do.	6-8 to 12	8
Bathing Drawers	2	0
Travelling Caps	3	8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8 to 8	8
Travelling Hats	3-8 to 4	8
Cardigan Jackets very warm	9-8 to 12	8
Sheets per pair	9	8
Pillow Cases each	1-4 to 2	8

	Rs.	a.
Blankets each	10	8
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	10 to 15	0
Rezais or Quilts	5-8 to 10	8
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to 23	0
Solid Leather do	49	0
Extra Large do	75	0
Black Hide Bags	11	8
Extra large do	24	0
Gladstone Bags	35	0
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	12	8
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	0
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58	8
Gents' Dressing Cases	11	8
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes	5 to 6	0
Cash Bags	6	12
Courier do	4-8 to 12	8
Money Belts	2-8 to 6	8
Tiffin Baskets fitted	16 to 22	8
Air Pillows	5	0
Travelling do	1	8
English Feather do	7	8
Do. Horse Hair do	7	8
Folding Camp Bedsteads	35	0
Cork Mattrasses	19	8
Cotton do.	15	0
Rug Straps	1-8 to 2	8
Waterproof Coats	10	0

	Rs.	a.
60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6	0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4	8
Linen Faced Collars	0	12
Linen Collars doz.	6	0
Cambric Handkerhiefs ,,	5	0
Warm Gloves	1	14
Mits	1	8
Mufflers	2	12
Pins, Scarf	1 to 3	0
Sailors' Knot	1-8 to 3	0
Windsors for Bow or Ring	1-8 to 4	0
Sponge Bags	1	8
Sponges	3	8
Soap Boxes	1	8
Tooth Brush Guards	0	12
Do. Brushes	0	12
Nail Do.	0	14
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case	9-8 to 12	8
Razors, Ivory Handles	3	8
Do. Strops	3-8 to 5	8
Nail Scissors	1-8 to 1	12
Champagne Taps	8	8
Pocket Knives	2	8
Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	1	0
Shaving do. Stick	1	0
Overland Chairs, best Beech	6-8 to 12	8
Folding Croquet Chairs	9	8

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS,
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a Choice and Fashionable Consignment of MILLINERY, &c., FOR THE SEASON, consisting of:—

Dress Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Infant's Hoods, Cloaks and Hats.
Ball Dresses, Dinner Dresses, Rich Silks and Satins, Reps, French Muslins, Piques.
Cambrics, Grenadines, Prints, Percales, Brilliants, Rich Black and Coloured Velvets.
Silk and Woollen Grenadines, Tarlatans, Tulles, Brussel's Net, &c.
Ball Room Fans, Hankerchiefs, Gloves, Fancy Ornaments, Sashes, &c.
Opera Cloaks, French Corsets, Nursing Stays.
Flounced and Embroidered Petticoats, Crinolines, Dress Improvers.
Straw Bonnets and Hats, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
Bridal Bonnets, Veils, Wreaths, Hankerchiefs, Honiton Lace Bridal Squares.
Bridal Favours, Bridesmaids' Dresses and Wreaths, New Trained Crinolines, Crinolettes and Japons.
Lace Sets, Silk Stockings, White Satin and Kid Boots and Shoes.
Merinos, Lustres, Foulards, &c.

ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

SUPERIOR WHITE AND COLOURED KID GLOVES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MILLINERY.

BOMBAY SEASON.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing the ARRIVAL and OPENING of FRESH MILLINERY and NEW GOODS for the SEASON in both her Establishments.

BALL, VISITING & HOME TOILETTES in all the New Fabrics.
MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS.
STRAW DITTO.
NEW JET TRIMMINGS.
FRENCH FLOWERS.
BRIDAL OUTFITS.
EVERY REQUISITE FOR MOURNING.
FRESH KID GLOVES, WHITE AND COLORED from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3

Careful and Prompt Attention paid to all Out-Station Orders.

JOONAS TYAB & CO.,
CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS,
SHIRT MAKERS,
HOSIERS, HATTERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

JOONAS TYAB AND CO.

Beg respectfully to inform the Gentry, and Public in general, that they have now got their Stock replete, and they can safely say that it cannot be surpassed in Bombay.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

J. T. can undoubtedly say that their Black and Coloured Cloths are equal or superior to any ever shipped to them before.

SHIRTINGS.

Also a large quantity of that beautiful, soft, and absorbing material, Oxford Cloth; likewise Spun Silk-Silk-and-Wool, Striped and Check Flannels, and best French Cambric of all the newest Designs and latest Patterns.

HATS.

Best Black Dress Hats, Dreb Shell, hard and soft Felt Cricketing Hats and Caps, in a variety of shapes.

OVERLAND REQURIREMENTS.

Portmanteaus solid leather, Overland Trunks, Tin Boxes, Ladies' Tin and Wood Dress Boxes, Courier Bags, Rugs, and Scotch Maunds, Leather Straps, &c. &c.

MILITARY REQUIREMENTS ALWAYS ON HAND.

CUSTOMERS WILL FIND THE PRICES CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN BOMBAY.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

JOONAS TYAB AND CO.,
11, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.

S. ROSE & Co. have much pleasure in announcing that they are in receipt of *further supplies* of

The Genuine Grand Square "Sympathetic" Pianoforte.

For the sale of which they are appointed SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

These Noted Pianos are guaranteed to stand the climate in any part of India. They are unrivalled for Tone, Touch, Finish, and Durability.

S. ROSE & Co. have always on hand a number of excellent and serviceable second-hand Instruments by BROADWOOD & SONS, COLLARD and COLLARD, and other EMINENT MANUFACTURERS.

From amongst those Instruments now actually in stocks S. R. & Co. would ask special attention to the following:—

BROADWOOD AND SONS' Square Pianoforte, 6¾ Octaves, in Handsome Mahogany case	600
BROADWOOD AND SONS' Square Pianoforte, 6¾ Octaves, in Rosewood Case	550
BROADWOOD AND SONS' Square Mahogany Pianoforte, 6½ Octaves	350
COLLARD AND COLLARDS' Mahogany Square Pianoforte, 6¾ Octaves	300
COLLARD AND COLLARDS' Semi-grand Bichord, 6½ Octaves, in Mahogany Case	450
COLLARD AND COLLARDS' Semi-grand, 6 Octaves, in Mahogany Case	350
STODART'S TRI-CHORD Semi-Grand, Metal Frame, Patent Tubular Tension Bars, 6¾ Octaves, in Handsome Rosewood Case	400
BROADWOOD AND SONS' Semi-Grand, Iron Frame and Tension Bars, 6 Octaves, in Solid Mahogany Case	300
STODART'S Semi-Grand, Metal Frame, 6 Octaves, in Rosewood Case	350
COLLARD AND COLLARD'S Bi-chord, Grand Metal Frame, and Tension Bars, Full Compass Repeater Action, in Solid Mahogany Case	550

Pianofortes sold on the new system of hire. Terms on Application.

THE NEW ALEXANDRE ORGAN,
FOR THE SALE OF WHICH S. ROSE & CO. ARE APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY.
From Rs. 450 to Rs. 800.

HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS.

THE NEW BROAD REED HARMONIUMS, IN OAK	Rs. 120
Do. do. IN MAHOGANY	,, 140
AMERICAN ORGAN, Style T., 5 Octaves, 5 Stops, with richly carved mouldings	,, 500

Miscellaneous Musical Instruments.

Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Tambourines, English and German Concertinas, Cornets, Flutes, and every other description of Musical Instruments supplied at the lowest possible Prices for Cash Payment.

NEW MUSIC BY EVERY MAIL.

S. ROSE AND CO.,
10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES:

Gold Spectacles with Case	Rs. 30	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs. 35
Steel Spectacles with Case	,, 16	Steel Eyeglasses	,, 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.
(OF MADRAS,)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S,
BOMBAY,

BEG to invite the attention of the PUBLIC to their large STOCK of every description of

FURNITURE,

for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Offices, Ante-room Camp, Messes and Clubs, Durbar-hall, &c. &c.

CHURCH FURNITURE—Altar Tables, Pulpits, Desks, Fonts, carved Chairs, Arm-chairs, Lecterns, Fauld Stools, Priedieu, Benches, Communion Tables, Railings, Screens, Carpets, Velvets, Fringes, Cushions, &c. &c.

D. & Co. have furnished St. George's Cathedral, Emmanuel Church, Christ's Church, and many others all over India.

An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing upwards of 300 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application.

BILLIARD TABLES, full size, 12 feet by 6 feet, with Slates, Scroll Legs, India Rubber Cushions, &c., &c., complete, Rs. 900 Cash.

SPARE INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS, Rs. 90; Billiard Cloth, Rs. 16, Rs. 18, and Rs 20 per yard.

Set of 3 Balls	Rs. 25
Pool Balls 12 ,,	,, 100
Pyramidal 16 ,,	,, 140

BILLIARD CUES, No. 1, Rs. 2-8; Nos. 2 and 3, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 each.

Cue Tips, 8 Annas a Dozen
Chalk, 12 ,, ,,

BAGATELLES BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE of EVERY DESCRIPTION of the BEST MAKE, combining Elegance of Design, Superior Finish, and lightness of Construction.

BROUGHAMS, with 2 and 4 Seats, for one or a pair of Horses.

PILINTHUMS, very light Evening Carriages, 4 Seats, for 1 and 2 Horses.

PALANKEEN COACHES, with Venetians and Glass all round, comfortable for 4 persons, and well suited for Indian Climate.

MAIL PHAETON and WAGGONETTES, for 4 to 8 persons, with Patent Revolving Back Seats.

DOG CARTS, 4 and 2 Wheels, with or without Tops, American and London Patterns.

PONY PARK, VICTORIA and BASKET PHAETONS, very light, for 2 and 4 persons, for 1 or a pair of Ponies or a Horse.

CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, received from London, Paris and Vienna; handsome Carriages for a pair of Horses.

STATE CARRIAGES, with gilt and plated mountings, lined with the richest Silk and Damask.

BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other CARRIAGES made to order.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES AND TABLE ORNAMENTS—Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Parian Statues, Limoges Porcelain, Bronzes, one and two lights Candelabras richly ornamented, a fine collection of Steel Engravings, Chromolithographs and Photographs, &c., &c., all from the best Houses in London and Paris.

ANAMALLEE, COFFEE, and GOOSEBERRY STICKS, all sizes.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their Establishment, with directions how to use it.

ICE MACHINE—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in less than 3 minutes. These Apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M. Carré (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to Housewives Hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

GARDEN PUMPS, double action, easy to work by hand; quite a novelty in Bombay, Rs. 12 each.

MADRAS MATTING, very strongly made, for Verandahs, Ante-rooms, Staircases, &c.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent Door-locks Box and Cupboard Locks with two Keys, Padlocks of sizes, from 4 to 6 levers. Porcelain Knobs with Locks for half-doors. Picture Nails with brass heads, Picture Rings, Picture Cords, Gilt Nails, and Punka Wheels

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms; they are Punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, Punka-proof, give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles. Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for Pavement, white and black. 1 square foot; Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS; Glass Insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE-HAIR CLOTH; China and French Damasks, Red Velvet, Satin, Cretonnes, and Morocco Leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster, and Velvet Pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border Papers for Half-doors, Ceilings, Punkas; for Theatres, representing Landscapes, Streets, Inns, Drawing-rooms, &c. &c.

D. & Co. also undertake repairing, re-lining, and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, and Bagatelle Boards, and re-colouring Pool Balls.

The large Patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government Houses of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Nizam of Hydrabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, Vizianagram and Oodeypoor, and others, makes them hope for a continuance of it.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF CARRIAGES, WITH PRICES, SENT ON APPLICATION.

THE BOMBAY SUGAR REFINERY COMPANY, Limited, has been formed in Shares of 150 each, with an influential Board of Directors. Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, 23, Apollo Street, Bombay. Applications for Shares should be made at an early date.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the HALF-YEAR ending 31st December 1874 have THIS DAY been POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT, Acting Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 14th January 1875.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 18th to FRIDAY the 22nd instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 13th January 1875.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be PAYABLE on application on and after FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, to Registered Shareholders on 31st December 1874.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 13th January 1875.

AUCTION SALE OF DERELICT VESSEL.

TO BE SOLD for the benefit of all concerned on the 12th February 1875, the Hull and materials of the iron-built Ship

"COUNTY OF PERTH,"

of Glasgow, 1,626 44/100 Tons Register, No. 68,118, lately abandoned and towed into Pondicherry roads on fire

The shell and frame of the vessel are in good condition, the beams and decks only being destroyed. The materials consist of Windlass, Winches, Anchors and Chains, Iron blocks, Wire Ropes, &c., &c., and can be seen at the stores of the "Inscription Maritime," at Pondicherry, for three days previous to the sale.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Head Master—MR. JAMES MCDONALD, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—MRS. MCDONALD, }

FORT SCHOOL—51, HORNBY ROW.

Head Master—MR. A. D. SMEATON, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—MRS. SMEATON, }

Music Master—MR. JOSEPH SCHMUCK.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON, }

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton,

Bombay, January, 1874.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.,

WINES,
OF THE FINEST GROWTHS, DIRECTLY CONSIGNED TO THE UNDERSIGNED;

ASHBURNER'S AMONTILLADO, the best and cheapest SHERRY shipped	Rs. 24	per doz.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN'S DRY PALE, ditto	,, 28	,,
A. COLLIN'S CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE, a Wine extensively sold in Calcutta at Rs. 40 per dozen	,, 30	,,
Ditto's "CABINET," ditto, a fine dry and exquisite Wine	,, 36	
G. PRELLER'S CLARETS, direct from Bordeaux, pure, sound and cheap, from Rs. 9 to	,, 40	,,
Ditto's BARSAC and CHABLIS in quarts and pints	,, 15	,,

HOCKS and MOSELLES, STILL, and SPARKLING, for sale at extremely low prices to close shipments.

BASS' BEER, bottled by CAMERON, Rs. 5, 8 annas per dozen.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.,
RAMPART ROW.
December 1874.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 16TH JANUARY 1875.

THE extreme activity in the Liverpool Cotton Market, for some days back, has been followed by the usual reaction, to-day's report through Reuter being dull, shipments freely offered, sales 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 are Surats; imports 8,000 bales. Spot quotations are unaltered, but from private sources we learn that arrivals are 1/16d. lower. The American figures are as follows:—

	1875.	1874.	1873.
Week's receipts	95,000	159,000	135,000
„ Exports to U. K.	34,000	68,000	77,000
„ „ Continent.	14,000	26,000	21,000
Total recs. since 1st Sept.	2,297,000	2,230,000	2,002,000
„ Exports to U.K. „	857,000	746,000	722,000
„ „ Continent. „	319,000	363,000	378,000
Stocks at the ports........	873,000	779,000	529,000

In the face of these figures it is difficult to explain the relapse in Liverpool in any other way than as a reaction after the previous excitement. The receipts at the American ports are now only 67,000 bales ahead of last season, and if they do not increase, another week would bring the figures about equal. Last year, for the six weeks between 16th January and 26th February the receipts averaged 137,000 bales per week, so that a continuance of last week's scale for that period would place us 190,000 bales behind, and render anything over a four-million crop very unlikely. The next few weeks' receipts are, therefore, worthy of the very closest attention, as they will, in all probability, settle the crop question within a few thousands of bales, and with that something like the probable level of prices until next season's planting begins to assert its influence.

While arrival prices and the general course of the market, however, will be guided mostly by the receipts at the American ports, spot cotton will also be influenced by the actual supplies in Liverpool. And in the event of the receipts continuing small it is not unlikely that we may see a wide difference between ready cotton and futures, as owing to the rapid way in which the American crop has been marketed, the stock in Liverpool promises to be comparatively heavy in the early part of the season. The visible supply for the U. K. on the 15th instant, compares with last week and the corresponding date last year as follows:—

	1875.	Last week.	1874.
Stock in Liverpool	780,000	770,000	578,740
„ London	122,250	118,750	202,150
American afloat	230,000	250,000	334,000
East Indian „	130,000	120,000	101,000
	1,262,250	1,258,750	1,215,890
Price of Mid Orleans ...	7⅞d.	7⅞d.	8 11/16d.
Fair Dhollera ...	5⅝d.	5d.	5⅜d.
Difference...	2¼d.	2⅞d.	3 5/16d.

Reuter reports Piece Goods in Manchester on Friday as in good enquiry, but business checked by the firmness of holders. At the same time, prices are unaltered, except for Yarn, which is quoted ⅛d. per lb. higher.

There is nothing new respecting the Money Market, Consols this morning being still at 92⅜, French Rentes 100¼, Bar Silver 57⅝ per oz.

In STERLING EXCHANGE to-day there has been no actual alteration in the Bank's buying rates, although they have reduced their selling prices by 1/32. Transactions have been very limited, only a moderate amount of paper having been offered. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	....	1s 10 7/32d.	per rupee
Do.	6 months' sight	...1s. 10 21/32d.	„
Credits	3 do.	...1s. 10 13/16d.	„
Documents	do.	...1s. 10⅞d.	„

On Calcutta there has been nothing done and rates are unaltered. For GOVERNMENT PAPER quotations nominally are:—Fours Rs. 102; Fours and a half Rs. 103; Fives and half Rs. 108¾.

The SHARE Market closes quiet at unaltered prices, except for Spinning and Weaving scrip, which is generally Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per share lower. Bank of Bombays are unchanged, Nationals one rupee higher.

For COTTON the enquiry has been much less active to-day, and although dealers are now willing sellers, very little business has resulted. A number of European firms have also been offering re sales of considerable parcels of new cotton for future delivery without finding buyers, and we call prices quite Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy lower. The week's receipts from up-country, total 27,831 bales, making since 1st September 175,803 bales against 184,785 bales for the same period last season.

FREIGHTS are quiet at £2-8-9 to £2-10-0 for ready steamers, and £2 to £2-5 by sailing ships. Forward loading is £2-12-6 and £2-10 for steamers and ships respectively.

PIECE GOODS are steady but unaltered in value.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. TIARA, 1,180 tons nett register, arrived on Saturday last from Newcastle with 1,850 tons of coal, consigned to Messrs. Remington and Co.

THE s. s. TRIDENT, 1,157 tons, Captain W. Reid, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant, from Newcastle (December 1st), calling at Plymouth and Aden, via the Suez Canal in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP BECHERDASS AMBAIDASS, 1,376 tons, Captain W. H. Metcalf, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant, from Newcastle (August 12th), brought a cargo of 1,767 tons and 11 cwts. coals and the following passengers:—Mrs. and Miss Metcalf Mrs. Bridger, Miss Maude, Miss Ada, and Miss Edith. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Assyria, 969 tons, Captain C. Hasman, sailed on Saturday last for the coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Rutnagherry.—Mr. and Mrs. Winchester and three servants. For Carwar.—Mr. Macfarlane, clerk, and servant. For different ports.—Twenty-nine deck passengers.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO Co.'s s. s. AUSTRALIA, 1,336 tons, Captain C. Lanero, will sail to-day for Genoa, &c., via the Suez Canal, with the following passenger:—For Suez.—Mr. D. Macropolo, and one deck passenger.—For Aden.—4 deck passengers. She carries the following cargo—1,725 bales cotton, 6,242 cwts. wheat, 15,505½ cwts. gingelly seed, and a general cargo.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. SUNDA, 1,029 tons, Captain J. C. Babot, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Southampton (December 6th), calling at Malta, Suez, and Aden, via the Suez Canal, with the English mail, and the following cargo:—1,238 packages silver, 6 boxes specie, 2,090 packages piece goods, 123 packages paper, 4 cases thread, 43 bales twist, 259 packages beer, 34 casks glassware, 27 cases provision, 16 cases colour, 3 cases boots, 175 cases gin, 60 kegs nails, 6 cases tobacco, 4 cases stationery, 12 cases cochineal, 7 bundles twine, 5 bales canvas, 50 packages oilmanstores, 22 cases cyder, 12 cases soap, 17 cases medicine, 481 packages wine, 9 kegs shot, 9 cases umbrellas, 1,739 bars iron, 3 bags coffee, 1 package honey, 12 cases cigars, 8 cases beads, 17 cases saffron, 8 cases toys, 3 cases clocks, 345 packages cloves, 20 packages myrrh, 2 cases wax, 17 packages bbysabole, and many other packages of merchandise, and some packages for transhipment for other ports.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Trident (s)	Reid	Newcastle, Dec 1.
	B. Ambaidass..........	Mitcalf	Newcastle, Aug 12.
16	Lombardy (s)	Gilson	Southampton, Dec 18.
	Tiara (s)	Bethel	Newcastle, Dec 14.
	Aristocrat (s)	Berwick.........	Shield, Dec 4.

DEPARTURE.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Assyria (s)	Heasman	Coast and Calcutta.

The steamer Australia, Lanero, to Genoa &c, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Trident, to Havre.
Ship Alumgir, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.			
12	B. P. Cheney	Starkey	Boston, Aug 28.
13	Kenyon	Cunningham ...	London, Sept 30.
	Susan Gilmore	Carver	Liverpool, Sept 3.
	North	Hillman	

DEPARTURES.

Jany.			
12	C. of Manchester (s).	....	....
	Navarino (s)	....	....
	Java (s)	....	....
	Iron Cross	....	....
	Saint Maur............	....	....
	Nusur Musjeet	....	....
13	Curlew (s).............	....	....
	Coringa	....	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.			
12	Madura (s)	....	Rangoon.
13	Rookwood	....	Galle.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.			
11	Malda (s)	....	Bombay.
12	Ethiopia (s)	....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 16.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Guy Mannering s, 200 kegs red lead, Tejpall Cumma.

FROM LONDON.

Colombo s, 1,291 plates Speltre, Tejpall Cumma; 250 kegs red lead, Cumma Ramjee.
White Adder, 2 casks blacking, Eabhoy Tyabally.
British Statesman, 168 boxes brandy. P Mendoca.
Hydaspes s, 6 casks sherry, Eduljee Cursetjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bulwark, 118 bales cotton, Mugon Manchund; 500 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 750 cwts gall, Nursey Khattow.
Valkyrien, 84 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Hurridass; 900 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Hector s, 226 pieces ivory, Abdool Rehman Ahmed; 20 bales wool and 5 bales wast, Dewjee Bhozraz; 30 bales cotton, Narrondass Rajaram & Co.
Nanza s, 225 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 35 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co; 50 bales cotton, Manocklall Choonilall.
Palestine s, 650 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 75 bales cotton, Narrondass Rajaram & Co.
Blenheim s, 15 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 300 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 315 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchel & Co; 100 bales cotton, Dewjeebhoy Gulamhooseins's Sons & Co; 60 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee.
Colombo s, 15 bales wool, Dhurumdass Sajaram; 200 bales cotton Finlay Scott & Co; 151 bales cotton, Nursee Khuttow.
Vixen s, 20 cwts nuxvomica, and 13 cwts myrabollams, Akbai Lilladhur, 110 cwt myrabollams, Nanjee Heerjee; 350 cwts gall, Hajee Adam Esmail & Co; 21 casks cocoanut oil, Hajee Ahmed Ebram.
Guy Mannering s, 75 tons old iron, B Hurribhoy.
Atalanta s, 500 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Elphinstone s, 50 cwts sandlewood, and 19 cases peacock feathers, Vinay & Co; 7 cases fishmaws, Currimbhoy Heerjee; 176¼ cwts rapeseed, and 1,028¼ cwts nigerseed, Ralli Brothers; 5 cases fish maws, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee; 12 bales hides, and skins, Abdoolrehman Ahmed; 20 bales hides and skins, Abdoola Sheriff; 189 cases vermillion and 19 cases gum, Currimbhoy Heerjee.
Bangalore s, 6 cwts ivory, Moolchund Jewraz; 1 cwts ivory, Abdoolrehmon Woosman; 1 case shawls, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 6¼ cwts ivory Suckoor Futtabhoy; 85 cwts gall, Dewjeebhoy Mamed.

FOR ODESSA.

Memfi s, 200 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Sagamore, 500 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.
Trident s, 1,000 bales cotton, Vinay & Co; 851 bales cotton, Jules Siefried & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Memfi s, 200 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Memfi s, 175 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co; 50 bales cotton, Ritchi Steuart & Co; 150 bales cotton, Alsen Riebe & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Fern Tower s, 73¼ cwts olibanum, Ludhabhoy Khakey.

HIGH COURT.—18TH JANUARY.

[Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

To be mentioned.

489-72—Jefferson and Payne—Patel Jeeva Kishoredas v The Secretary of State in Council—Mr Hearn.

[Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE WEST.]

From the District Court of Carwar.

Extraordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

1-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Vykonta Bapoojee v The Government of Bombay—Mr Hearn.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

214-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Tharisbhoy Topun v Tarrachund Ramchunder—J C Cama—Part heard.
813-73—Crawford and Boevey—Doongersey Mooljee v Junnah and others—Shapurjee and Thackurdas.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN]

LONG CAUSES.

377-73—M H Khan—Rabeabebee widow v Meghjee Ibrahim and another—K Morojee.
818-73—K Morojee—Duttoobhoy Ebrahim v Cassum Hajee Khan Mahomed and another—M H Khan.

SHORT CAUSES.

605-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Ruttonjee Cursetjee v Kharaj Wagjee
637-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Madhowjee Dhurrumsey v Juggonnath Gooroobuxdas.

For disposal of Judge's Summons obtained in Chambers.

9-74—Mr Fletcher—Wittoba Pandoorung and another v Govind Pandoorung and another—M M Munshee—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

596-73—A Framjee—Soondrabai, widow, v Chintoba Purshotum—M M Munshi.
515-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Peerbhoy Damjee v Ebrahim Ismail and others—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin and Shapurjee and Thackurdas.
436-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Bhasker Bhawoo v Jamsetjee Nowrojee and others—K. Morojee.
130-74—Rimington Hore and Langley—Andrew John Macdonald v Peerbhoy Damjee and others—Tyabjee and Sayani and Jefferson and Payne.
406-73—Fletcher and Smith—Kanjee Meghjee v Veerjee Mowjee and another—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE following general order has been issued by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—

"Colonel R. Phayre, C. B., Staff Corps, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief is appointed Commandant Asseerghur vice Colonel Boyd, who vacates on succeeding to Colonels'' allowances on the 19th instant.

THE following farewell order to H. M.'s 70th Regiment has been issued by Major-General A. Macdonell, C. B., Commanding the Rawulpindee Division, dated the 8th instant:—

"The departure of the 70th Regiment affords the Major-General Commanding the Division a much-desired opportunity for conveying to Lieutenant Colonel Pigott, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the regiment the great satisfaction the proofs of discipline and good conduct which have ever marked the residence of this corps, while stationed at Rawlupindee, have afforded him.

The greatest improvement in all exercises has raised the regiment to a degree of efficiency which the Major General feels convinced will always distinguish the Royal Surrey, and whether for hard work, or hard fighting, he feels also assured, that the soldierlike qualities evinced in quarters, are a guarantee of the efficiency of the corps in the field.

The Major-General takes upon himself the further opportunity of interpreting the cordial feeling of the whole station in wishing officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, every prosperity and success in their new quarters.

ARRIVALS—JANUARY 15.

Vibart, Lieut, Bengal Royal Artillery, to go before a Med Board, from Morar.
Wilkins, Colonel, Bombay Royal Engineers, from furlough, from England.
Dunlop, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Cummingham, Surgn Major, Bengal M B Corps, on leave, from Erinpoora.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 16.

Mitford, Lieut, Bengal 73rd Foot, to rejoin, to Cawnpore.

JANUARY 17.

Lushington, Lieut, Bengal, 11th Hussars, to rejoin, to Amballa.
Dunlop, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Kampti.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 16th January 1875.

The following extracts from the "London Gazette," dated 15th Dec 1874, are published:—

7th Foot—Paymaster and Honorary Capt Frederick George Furlong Moore from the 107th Foot, to be Paymaster, dated 16th Dec 1874.

9th Foot—Sub-Lieut Robert Edward Nailson Thomas, from the 68th Foot, to be Sub-Lieut, dated 16th Dec 1874.

The C-in-Chf is pleased to make the following appointment:—

28th Regt N I—Lieut W H Lyster, 2nd Wing Subn, 28th N I, to officiate as Adjt, vice Capt Simpson, on medical certificate, and until the return of Capt Singleton.

Maj Genl Lord Mark Kerr, C B, having been appointed to the Divisional Staff of the Bombay Army is posted to the Poona Division.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard Test:—

Lieut R W P Robertson, E Battery 9th Bde R A; No 4201 Bombardier E Lockyer, B Battery 9th Bde R A; No 4100 Acting Bombardier J E Hart, D Battery 9th Bde R A; No 1871 Gunner W Barnes, E Battery C Bde R H A; No 2536 Gunner H Bartlett, 2nd Battery 6th Bde R A; Lieut G A Macintire, 108th Foot; Magazine Serjt W Norry, Gunner and Asst Turner W R Jones, Ordnance Dept; Surgn R C Eaton, Army Medical Dept; Surgn D A Patterson, Indian Medical Dept.

Corporal Charles Veale and Corporal Isaac Youngs Royal Engrs, having been appointed to the P W Dept, from the 7th Nov 1874, are transferred to the unattached List from that date.

The services of Serjeant J Ralph, 1st Battn 2nd Regt, and Private W Whitten, 3rd Hussars, are placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Serjt Charles Goulding, Unattached List, employed in the Clothing Dept, is remanded to the C Bde R H A.

The following Recruiting Parties are authorized:—

3rd Regt L C—To the Deccan and Concan, 1 Naik, 3 Sowars.
13th Regt N I—To the Southern Concan, 1 Havildar, 1 Private.
29th Regt N I—To the Punjaub, 1 Havildar, 1 Naik, 3 Privates.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Scind District Order dated 4th Jan 1875, directing Capt Leckie 56th Foot, to act as Station Staff Officer at Kurrachee, during the absence of the Brigade Major on duty.

66th Foot—Regtl order, dated 9th Jan 1875, appointing Capt G W M Hall, in the absence of a qualified Subn, to act as Instructor of Musketry to the Regt, during the illness of Lieut Smallpeice.

Regtl Order, dated 9th Jan 1875, appointing Capt W Saunders, in the absence of a qualified Subaltern, to act as Asst Instructor of Musketry, in addition to his own duties, during the illness of Lieut McMath.

68th Foot—Regtl order, dated 28th Dec 1874, appointing Lieut Stanley, Actg Asst Instructor in Musketry to the Regt., with effect from the 30th Idem.

108th Foot—Regtl order, dated 24th Dec 1874, appointing Sub-Lieut S Moores, to officiate as Adjutant until further orders.

Major A R Wilson, Wing Officer, 7th N I, officiated as 2nd in Command, and Captain J A Rowlandson, 1st Wing Subaltern officiated as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, from the 31st Dec 1874.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, January 12.)

H E the Govr has been pleased to reappoint the Hon William Rierson Arbuthnot to be an Additional Member of the Council of Fort St George, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

H E the Govr has been pleased to appoint Mr J G Coleman to be an Additional Member of the Council of Fort St George, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr J Grose, Secy to the Board of Revenue, two years' furlough to Europe on medical certificate, and subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days.

Mr J A Boyle, Actg Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of Tinnevelly, three months leave in India on medical certificate.

Mr B Horsbrugh, Actg Dist and Session Judge of South Canara leave for one year on medical certificate, and subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days.

Mr J R Cockerell, Comr of the Nilgiri Hills, privilege leave for one month, from the 26th Jany 1875.

Lieut Col C J Richards, Joint Mag of Wellington and Coonoor, privilege leave for fifteen days, from 25th Jany 1875.

Maj R A Walters, S Corps, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days.

Mr J W Rundall, Dist Engr, Tinnevelly, two years' furlough, and one month's preparatory leave, from 5th April 1875, or date of relief.

Mr R E Norfor, Ex Engr, South Arcot District, ten weeks' privilege leave, from 1st Feby.

Mr G T Walch, Ex Engr, one month's preparatory leave, from date of relief, with permission to embark from Bombay.

H H the Maharajah of Travancore has granted Mr W Barton of the Bombay P W Establishment, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Travancore Sirkar for employment as Civil Engr, an extension of six months.

The Rt Hon the Gov in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. H E Stokes to act as Secy to the Board of Revenue during the absence of Mr Grose on leave or until further order.

Mr C A Galton, to act as Sub-Secy to the Board of Revenue during the absence of Mr Pennington on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr H B Grigg, Actg Asst Comr of the Nilgiri Hills, to act as Comr of the Nilgiri Hills during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Cockerell, or until further orders.

Captain Hugh Robert Ogilvie, Asst Supt of Police, Coimbatore to be Asst Supt of Police, Malabar, from date of transfer of the Office of Asst Supt of Police from the Nilgiris to Wynaad.

Mr Edward Smeade Stevenson, to act as Asst Supt of Police, North Arcot, during the absence of Capt T Price on leave, or until further orders.

Mr D S White, Actg Secy to the Committee for the Examination of Assistants, is confirmed in that appointment from the date of Mr Donald's departure on leave.

The services of Surgn W S Fox, Civil Surgn, Vellore, are temporarily re-placed at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The following Gentlemen having reported their arrival are brought upon the permanent strength of the P W Dept of the Madras Presidency, from the dates opposite their names:—

Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Mr C Vincent, 1st Oct 1874.
Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Mr W C de Morgan, 1st Oct 1874.
Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Mr E C Bower Smyth, 1st Oct 1874.
Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Mr J Traill, 1st Oct 1874.
Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Mr A J Chancellor, 23rd Dec 1874.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following extract from a Military despatch from the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India, is published:—

The name of Surgn Henry Issac Jones has been removed from the list of the Madras Army from the 22nd June 1874, the date of his absence from India without leave.

The under-mentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Maj H C Menzies, S C, Asst Comr 1st class, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Oomrowtee, and Inspr Genl of Registration, Hyderabad Assigned District, on furlough on private affairs, for two years.

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps will be entitled to the Colonel's allowance from the 10th Jany 1875:—

Colonels J H M Babington, C C McCallum, and T Greenaway.

Lieut E W Cotter, R E, is admitted on the Madras establishment from the 23rd Dec 1874, the date of his arrival at Madras.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Jany. 13.)

Mr Ellis, of the Telegraph Account Dept, on special duty on famine accounts, who was transferred to Mozufferpore, is now transferred to Boora.

In supersession of the Notification of the 4th Nov, replacing the services of Lieut Cook, of the 5th Bengal Cavalry, at the disposal of the Military Dept the Lieut-Govr is pleased to notify that Lieut Cook's services have been retained on special work connected with the recent relief operations, and will be replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept before the end of Jany 1875.

Mr R T Sevestre, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Burdwan, is vested with the powers of a Collr.

Mr James Monro, Judge of Rajshahye, is allowed furlough for two years on medical certificate.

Mr Ernest St George Kaye is appointed to act as a Depy Mag and Depy Collr and is posted to the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr Frederick Barnes Peacock is appointed to act as Comr of Dacca during the absence, on special duty, of Mr F R Cockerell, or until further orders.

Mr Frederick William Joseph Rees, B A, is appointed to act as Mag and Collr of the 24-Pergunnahs during the absence, on duty, of Mr Peacock, or until further orders.

Mr Charles Walter Bolton, Asst Mag and Collr, in charge of the Rampore Haut Division of the Moorshedabad District, is vested with the powers of a Collr.

Mr Alfred Hinuber Haggard, Asst Mag and Collr, is appointed to have charge of the Buxar Division of the Shahabad District, with effect from the date on which he received charge of it.

The services of Lieut A T Weller, 65th Regt, lately employed under the Comr of Cotton and Commerce on famine relief operations, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept, with effect from the 7th Jany 1875.

The services of Lieut C Mangles, 40th Foot, recently employed under the Comr of Cotton and Commerce in connection with famine relief operations, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept, with effect from the 9th Jany 1875.

As the following officers will not at present avail themselves of the furloughs, for the periods specified below, allotted to them in the Notification of the 28th Dec 1874, the furloughs are cancelled:—

Mr Stuart Colvin Bayley, for one year, and Mr Francis Johnston Graham Campbell, for two years.

Mr Stuart Colvin Bayley, Comr of Patna, is allowed leave for three months, from the 1st Feby 1875.

Mr Charles Theophilus Metcalfe is appointed to act as Comr of Patna during Mr Bayley's absence on leave.

Mr Anthony Patrick MacDonnell, B A, is appointed to act as a Mag and Colr of the third grade in the new district of East Tirhoot.

Mr James Sutherland Drummond, Mag and Colr of Sarun, is allowed furlough for one year, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from the 1st April 1875.

Mr Thomas Gayther Charles, Asst Supt of Police, Moorshedabad, is appointed to have charge of the Police in Nuddea during Maj Bowie's absence on special duty, or until further orders.

Mr Charles Armstrong Fisher, Asst Supt of Police, Jessore, is appointed to act temporarily as District Supt of Police of that district, with effect from the 2nd Dec 1874.

Mr Sandford James Kilby, Asst Supt of Police, on special duty in Chumparun, is transferred to the district of East Tirhoot.

Mr Henry Bayley, Actg Asst Supt of Police, on special duty in the Patna Division, is posted to the district of Patna.

Maj William Wheeler Hume, Dist Supt of Police, Bogra, is allowed leave for two months, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr H W J Bamber.

Mr Henry William John Bamber, Actg Dist Supt of Police, Balasore, is appointed to act as Dist Supt of Police, Bogra, during the absence on leave of Maj Hume, or until further orders.

The Rev F W Robberds, Chaplain, having returned from furlough on the 2nd Jany 1875, is appointed to be Chaplain of Berhampore.

The following Chaplains are appointed to the stations mentioned:—

The Revd Joseph Spear, B A, Kidderpore and Revd William Ayerst, M A, Darjeeling.

Mr L G Smith, Engr Appe, is posted to the Second Calcutta Division, which he joined on the 31st Dec 1874, afternoon.

Leave is granted to Mr H Joll, Exe Engr, Second Grade, Eastern Tirhoot Special Division, for six months, on private affairs, to proceed to Europe.

Mr Joll is also allowed preparatory leave for fifteen days.

The following officer and subordinate has been transferred from the late Karamnassa division to the division named in the interests of the public service:—

Mr A Monies, Asst Engr. 3rd Grade, to Western Sone Survey Division.

The Lieut-Govr is pleased to make the following temporary promotions in the Provincial Engineer Establishment in Bengal, with effect from the 10th Sep 1874:—

From Supg Engr, Second to First Grade.—Lieut-Col C T Stewart, R E, Supg Engr, Northern Circle.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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NOTIFICATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

No. 1189 OF 1874-75.

CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

TUESDAY, 19TH JANUARY 1875.

A Convocation for conferring Degrees will be holden in the University Hall, on Tuesday, the 19th January 1875, at 5 P.M.

1.—CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES and GRADUATES are required to be in the University Library at 3-30 P.M. precisely, to robe and have their places assigned them.

2.—The SENATE are requested to be in the University Library by 4-30 P.M.

3.—VISITORS will alight from their carriages under the porch of the University Hall.

4.—PROCESSION.—At 5 o'clock the Procession of the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the University will enter the University Hall, when all present will *rise and remain standing* until the Vice-Chancellor has taken his seat.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

I.—Fellows.

(In pairs.)

Juniors first.

II.—Ex-Officio Fellows, Members of the Legislative Council, Judges of the High Court, Members of Council, and Bishops.*

(In pairs.)

Educational Officers;

Members of the Legislative Council;

Judges of the High Court;

Members of Council;

Bishops;

Chief Justice.

III.—University Officers.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

REGISTRAR.

SYNDICS.

(In pairs.)

Civil Engineering, Medicine,

Law and Arts.

DEANS.

Civil Engineering, Medicine,

Law and Arts.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

5. The Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the University having taken their seats, then will follow on behalf of each Candidate for a Degree—

The *Supplication* by the Dean of the Faculty in which he graduates;

The passing of a *Grace* by the Senate for his Admission to the Degree;

His *Presentation* by the Dean to the Vice-Chancellor; and

His *Admission* to the Degree by the Vice-Chancellor.

After which the Registrar will make *Declaration of the Degrees* conferred.

6.—The Registrar will read a Report by the Syndicate of the proceedings of the University during the past year.

7.—The Vice-Chancellor will deliver an Address.

8.—The Vice-Chancellor will dissolve the Convocation.

9.—RETIRING PROCESSION.—The assembly will *rise and remain standing* until the retiring Procession of the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows has left the Hall.

ACADEMIC COSTUME.

1. Academic Costume will be worn at the Convocation for conferring Degrees.

2. Such of the Fellows of the University of Bombay as are Graduates of other Universities or as are entitled to wear official* costume or uniform, may appear in the Academic Dress of their own Universities or in such costume or uniform, wearing in addition the Fellow's Scarf of the University of Bombay.

3. Other Fellows will wear the Fellow's Gown and Scarf of the University of Bombay. The Head-dress of the European Fellows is a College Cap.

4. Messrs. Watson & Co., Robe-makers to the University, will provide the Academic Costume of any University which Fellows of the University of Bombay are entitled to wear.

5. A Candidate for a degree may have the use of a Gown and Hood for one occasion on payment of Rs. 10.

6. A Fellow may have the use of a Gown or Scarf (if available) for one occasion on payment of Rs. 5.

7. A Graduate may have the use of a Gown and Hood for one occasion on payment of Rs. 5.

* Ex. Gr. Judges, Bishops, Barristers, Military and Naval Officers, &c.

By order,

D. C. BOYD, M.A., University Registrar.

Bombay, 12th January 1875.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BOYD—December 18th, in London, Jean Charlotte, widow of the late Major F. T. Boyd, H. E. I. C. S., of Ballycash, Ireland, aged 66 years.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

FREIRE-MARRECO—BAINBRIDGE—January 16th, at Christ Church, Byculla, Herbert Freire-Marreco, C. E., to Jane, daughter of G. P. Bainbridge, Esq., late of Oulston Hall, Yorkshire.

DEATH.

SCHULTE—January 16th, at Middle Colaba, Maximilian Gustav Carl Martin Arnold Schulte, Esq., of Berlin, aged 26 years of congestion of the brain. Deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MANDERSON—January 12th, at Meerut, the wife of Major Manderson, R. H. A., of a son.

WILSON.—January 13th at 21, London Street, Calcutta, the wife of H. F. Wilson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

REILY—BOURON.—January 5th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. B. T. Atlay, M. A., George M. Reily, of Muddenderry, Jessore, to Mary Christopher, only child of the late Joseph Bouron, C. E., of Islington, London.

DEATH.

YOUNG.—January 9th, of hepatitis and Bright's disease, Samuel Young, Locomotive Foreman, E. I. Railway, Locomotive Department, aged 38 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1875.

ALL remains quiet at Baroda. Nana Khanvilkur, the former minister, and Damodhur Punt, the notorious Private Secretary to the Gaekwar, have now been arrested; and the Governor-General's Agent, who well deserves the congratulations telegraphed to him by Lord Northbrook on the remarkable skill with which he made and carried out arrangements for promptly fulfilling a most anxious and delicate duty, is now busily engaged in organizing a new administration. The Gaekwar seems to have settled down into a state of comfortable indifference to his fate, which will probably be very quickly settled; for it is anticipated that the trial will take place within a fortnight, Sir Richard Couch being spoken of as the President of the Special Court to be nominated by the Government. The police are still at work collecting evidence, and Mr. Souter returned to Baroda yesterday to superintend the preparation of the case for the prosecution.

In reading the accounts of what has happened during the last few day at Baroda, one cannot but be struck with the tranquil way in which all classes of the inhabitants of that city have accepted the revolution in the government of the State. Not the sightest disposition has been shown by either soldier or citizen at Baroda to resent the deposition of the Maharaja, and the change of administration from native to British hands has been effected as tranquilly as if it had been entirely without political significance. This result may be attributed, no doubt, in great measure to the completeness of the military preparations made by the Government of India at the instance of Sir Lewis Pelly, and the suddenness with which, when all was ready, the blow was struck. With the reinforcements sent from Bombay and Ahmedabad, which increased the number of troops at his disposal to nearly 2,000 men, Sir Lewis Pelly was strong enough to do what he liked, and the Maharaja must have realized the weakness of his position when on Wednesday night he wished to come in and surrender himself. Then, the natives have not yet learned what an advantage the use of the telegraph gives the Government by enabling it to have its orders communicated secretly and executed speedily. Mulharrao and his friends were probably confident that they would have a few days' grace allowed them even after the troops had arrived; and our special correspondent's admirable narrative of the events of Thursday shows that the whole city was taken by surprise when Sir Lewis Pelly suddenly produced the proclamation and arrested the Maharaja. But certainly another reason why no resistance was offered may be found in the general feeling of disgust with which Mulharrao's personal character is regarded by all classes of his subjects. The soldiers might, as the Gaekwar himself is said to have sardonically remarked, have been willing to fight if they had had their pay; but the only servants of His Highness besides his old courtiers, who seem to have got their full salaries paid, are Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji and his colleagues. The troops, indeed, feel so little loyalty to their sovereign that Sir Lewis Pelly has not taken the trouble to disarm them, but has entrusted to them the guardianship of the city and of his own person. As for the rest of the people of Baroda, they have notoriously been clamouring against the Gaekwar's rule for the last three years; and, if they clearly understand what has been done, the revolution has probably excited in their minds feelings of joy that they are at last freed from the tyranny of such a wretch as Mulharrao, rather than of patriotic indignation at the overthrow of the alien dynasty of Mahratta bandits which has for the last hundred years reigned in Guzerat. No doubt, some of the noble families, which can also claim a Mahratta origin, are alarmed at the fall of the Gaekwar, and dread nothing so much as the establishment of a strong and just administration which will curb their lawless passions and compel them to respect the rights of their poorer neighbours and dependents. But, even allowing for these exceptions, we feel justified in saying that no prince has ever been removed from his throne in India, whose fate is so little regretted as Mulharrao's.

The nobles have, as our letters and telegrams show, been appeased by speeches from the Governor-General's Agent on the text of the pledge given in the Proclamation that, after Mulharrao has been tried, a native administration shall be re-established. The Government of India has shown itself anxious to reassure the native Princes and Chiefs throughout the country as to the motives of its interference in Guzerat, by forwarding copies of the Proclamation containing this pledge to all the native Courts; and Sir Lewis Pelly has no doubt followed strictly the letter of his instructions from Calcutta in promising the Sirdars of Baroda that in any case their country shall not be annexed. But, if Mulharrao be found guilty of the charge of conspiring with his favourites to murder the British Resident at his Court, in whose name can a native Government be re-established? We may take it for granted that the intention at Calcutta is to find a male child of the Gaekwar family, put him on the throne, and keep the country under British management till he comes of age. But will Scindia and Holkar—who are plainly told, for the first time, in the Viceroy's Proclamation of last Thursday, that the Paramount Power claims for itself the right to depose independent princes suspected of disloyalty, and to put them on their trial, like ordinary criminals, before a British Court of Justice—will these jealous and intriguing princes be persuaded to believe in the disinterestedness of the British Government by the giving of a pledge which can only be redeemed some fifteen or twenty years hence, and which may perhaps—for men and things change frequently in this country—never be redeemed at all? And, putting what the native princes will think out of the question, look at the embarrassments Lord Northbrook's conscientious Government is heaping up for the Government of the time fixed for the redemption of Baroda. Lord Northbrook himself has had very disagreeable experience of the evils of a state of joint tenure in Berar; yet he is deliberately going, for the sake of present ease, to create an equally vexatious system of administration in Guzerat. There is, we suppose, hardly an Anglo-Indian or even an English statesman who does not now see that Sir Stafford Northcote did a grave injustice to the people of Mysore in promising to restore that province to its Rajas; yet Lord Northbrook has the weakness to follow in Sir Stafford's footsteps, and, at the moment when a vigorous act of statesmanship would have rescued one of the fairest provinces in Western India from the perpetual curse of native rule, he has thrown away a chance of which he might, without exposing himself to the suspicion of breach of faith, have fairly taken advantage, and has confirmed the vested right of the Gaekwar family to the proprietorship of the people of Baroda.

THE march of events has been so rapid that we have not had time till now to notice an extract from the *Englishman*, regarding Baroda affairs, which we published in our issue of the 14th inst. With the general substance of the *Englishman's* opinion we cordially concur, but there are one or two important misstatements which it seems desirable to correct. We cannot but regret that so influential and ordinarily well-informed a journal should have committed itself to the statement that "no one has expressed much sympathy for Col. Phayre, the "Resident, whose life was attempted. Nor do "we profess any violent feeling of this sort." Such a statement, besides being entirely inaccurate, would appear to indicate that in the opinion of the writer Col. Phayre was undeserving of public sympathy, notwithstanding the recent diabolical attempt on his life. We do not know what Col. Phayre has done to merit such an extraordinary expression of opinion from an English editor. As a matter of fact, with the exception of that portion of the press which is pledged to the support of Mulharrao and the traditions which he represents, the attempt on Col. Phayre's life has evoked the most genuine expression of sympathy from all classes of the community, both private and official. Whether the *Englishman* does or does not profess any "violent" feeling of sympathy for Col. Phayre, is probably a matter of complete indifference either to that gentleman or to any one else; but we should have thought that a cowardly attempt to murder a British representative by a powerful native prince should at least have protected the former from what at present reads like a public insult intentionally administered.

But the *Englishman*, after attacking Col. Phayre as an object wholly undeserving of its sympathy, proceeds to comment on his "vacillation and dilatoriness in bringing about a full "investigation," which is said to have given time for the destruction of evidence by the death of certain witnesses. It might reasonably be urged that any dilatoriness which took place at the commencement of the inquiry has been more than made up for by the complete success of Mr. Souter's enquiry. The *Englishman* can hardly have supposed that it was any part of Mr. Souter's duties to have brought the defunct individuals to life; and, as there is every reason to suppose that Mr. Souter's investigation has embraced a full inquiry into the circumstances attending the alleged deaths of the persons referred to, it is not clear how Col. Phayre's alleged vacillation has tended to any destruction of evidence. In fact, the suspicious deaths themselves are alleged to form an important link in the circumstantial train of evidence which Mr. Souter has collected. For our part, however, we believe the charge of "vacillation and dilatoriness" against Col. Phayre to be entirely without foundation. The attempt to poison Col. Phayre took place on 9th Nov., and it is reasonable to suppose that information was communicated to Government on the same day. At all events, the attempt was generally known in Bombay two days afterwards and was telegraphed all over India. We have from the first expressed the opinion that the inquiry ought at once to have been entrusted to the police for independent investigation, but, whether Col. Phayre is responsible or not for what appears to have been an important omission, we have no means of pronouncing confidently. It is quite certain, however, that the local Government or the Viceroy could, if they had thought proper, at once have ordered Mr. Souter and his detectives to proceed to Baroda. The fact that they did not do so, and that Col. Phayre was thus forced to continue the inquiry alone and singlehanded, is a fact that speaks for itself, and seems to indicate that there was no great amount of zeal on the part of the supreme authorities to investigate so delicate and important a case. We believe that Mr. Souter proceeded to Baroda with a firm belief in the hopelessness of the task before him; but as soon as he obtained a satisfactory clue his difficulties ceased. The extraordinary number of agents employed by Mulharrao, and the entire want of caution which appears to have been used, are two of the most marked features of this singular case.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

IT is so pleasant, and at the same time so rare a thing to be appreciated, that it gives us sincere satisfaction to quote from the weekly letter of the *Pioneer's* Bombay correspondent—written two days before the issue of the Viceroy's proclamation—this unpremeditated tribute to the fulness of knowledge and the accurate foresight of the *Bombay Gazette*:—"The *Bombay Gazette* published yesterday a quite clear and authoritative statement of what had happened, and what is likely to take place. A formal proclamation deposing the Gaekwar was promised within the week, the report of Mr. Scoble, the Advocate-General, on the poisoning evidence, Sir Lewis Pelly's declaration to the Supreme Government of his conviction of the Gaekwar's guilt, his desire to put him at once under restraint, were positively and plainly described."

THE *Englishman* has the following sensible remarks on the impolicy of the latter portion of the Proclamation of last Thursday:—

"But, as the whole paragraph stands, it reads very like a pledge for the future action of Government in a matter with regard to which the whole evidence is not yet before it. It may be that the 'results' disclosed will render any real 'native administration' of Baroda impossible for many years to come. There are large questions of finance and outstanding liabilities to be investigated, and it seems quite within probability that the adjustment of these questions may involve a great loan from the British Government, and the retention either of certain districts or of the charge of the whole State for some time to come. There are, moreover, so many distant and doubtful claimants to succeed to the Gaekwar's power, each of them devoid of anything like a title which the rest would acknowledge, that to hand over Baroda to a genuine 'native administration' would be to consign it to incessant intrigue. Finally, the 'results' of the personal proceedings against the late Gaekwar may possibly disclose a ramification of guilt and disloyalty to the British Government, too deeply rooted and too widely spread to be adequately controlled by any force less powerful than a direct British administration. So far as we can judge, the whole of the probable claimants lie under the ban of disaffection in 1857. They and the Gaekwar have alike forfeited their title; and whatever action may be taken, the interests of the late Gaekwar's subjects, rather than of his dynasty should stand first. We think it doubtful whether, under all the circumstances, these interests will be best provided for by the establishment of a 'native administration.' And we think there can be no doubt that any declaration by the Government of India on this question was premature."

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. BANGALORE, Captain W. Soames, will sail to-day for Southampton via the Suez Canal, with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Major and Mrs Johnstone, and two children.
Mrs Elsmie, and four children.
Mrs Hobson.
Mrs Kehoe, and Captain Hayter's child.
Captain W H Pockley.
Mr James Kay.
Mr James Stephens.
Mr Joseph Mullio.
Mr A Caie.
Mr and Mrs Hatton and infant.
Mr Hugh Hendry.
Mr G W Kidd.
Mr W D G Worcester.
Mr J Amand.
Mrs C R Hawkins and two children.
Lieut G Shirreff, RA.
Lieut W H D Mackinnon.
Captain J F Free.
Mrs Broome.
Mr W Coutts.
Mr H White.
Surg J Tennent.
Dr and Mrs Cunningham, and three children.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs D M Gardner.
Mr R P Nixon.
Mr W H Johnson.
Major A H Eckford.
Colonel Girdlestone.
Mr C R Penniman.
Mr H B Hollins.

FOR VENICE.

Mr W E Purser.
Mr J Allan.
Mr J Goddard.
Mr Gilroy.

FOR MALTA.

Colonel W E MacLeod.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr D Fitzgerald.
Mr W T Wilson.

FOR ADEN.

Mrs and Miss Ashburner.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

THE MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON THE IMPORT DUTIES ON COTTON GOODS.

MADRAS, 17TH JANUARY.

At the Chamber of Commerce meeting yesterday, after considerable discussion, it was resolved by a small majority, to report to Government in favour of retaining the present import duties on Cotton Goods and Yarns.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 15TH JANUARY, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	111,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	32,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	100,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	5,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton..............	780,000	„
„ „ Surats	198,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London	122,250	„

Surats have been in good demand during the week, current qualities being ⅛ to ¼ higher.

LONDON, 15TH JANUARY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quieter, arrivals freely offered.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera, 5⅝d.

The Market rate of discount has been reduced to 3½ per cent.

In the Manchester Market there has been a good enquiry, but business has been checked by the firmness of holders.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 1½d.
8¼ lbs. do.	8s. 4½d.
40s Mule Twist	0s. 11⅞d.
3 per cent. Consols for account	92⅜
5 „ French Rente 1872	100¼
Bar Silver	57⅝d.

The following vessel has passed through the Suez Canal—Menzaleh.

THE GAEKWAR'S COUNSEL.

MR. GEORGE TAYLOR, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Shantaram Narayen, pleader of the High Court, yesterday proceeded to Baroda, it is believed, to advise the Gaekwar as to the line of defence he should adopt to meet the serious charges now imputed to him.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 25TH DECEMBER.

THIS is the anniversary of the greatest festival in England, and every one makes it an excuse either to leave business to take care of itself or to announce that there is none to which attention can be given. At the offices in Pall Mall there is quite an appearance of packing up, as if it was contemplated to commence a campaign and routine has possession of the field. The intentions of the present Government, in reference to reforms, or as its partisans prefer calling all changes—reconstructions—are kept profoundly dark in keeping with the character of its chief, whose health has greatly improved at Bournemouth, although at one time one of his weekly organs took a very gloomy view of his case, and even pointed at Mr. Gathorne Hardy as the next probable leader in the House of Commons, and to Lord Derby in the House of Lords; but now there seems to be every chance of the present Premier meeting Parliament in February. The most prominent question connected with the Army will doubtless be that of recruiting, which is far from being in a satisfactory state, notwithstanding that an *inspired* officer the other day wrote to the *Times* and gave a glowing account of the height and chest measurement of the recruits whom he had passed in his district during a period of nearly nine months. So far as his statement went it was satisfactory enough, but he took care not to mention the number of men he had sent to headquarters. I counted them and I think they amounted to about eighty! In the meantime Artillery, Cavalry, Guards, Line and Rifles are all crying out for men. The Marines are very little better off, although, on the whole, a favourite Corps. They can scarcely obtain a sufficient supply to meet ordinary casualties. The Duke of Cambridge was dining a few nights since in one of the large City-Halls, and he took advantage of the occasion to make an uncommonly good common-sense speech, and it is only to be regretted that he does not more frequently make use of the talent which he undoubtedly possesses, in the House of Lords. He argued that it was absolutely necessary for us to keep up an efficient Army and Navy, and he was inclined to place confidence in the constituted authorities who had every reason to do their duty to their Queen and country; but he pointed out the difficulty of obtaining good recruits when a man was asked to sacrifice 28s. or 30s. a week as an artisan, and to be satisfied with 7s. per week as a soldier.

In reference to the business undertaken to be discharged by the Purchase Commissioners, there exists no anxiety that it will be well done. This is guaranteed by their status in the political world and by their qualifications to deal with matters of an intricate character. The interests of those chiefly concerned in their deliberations will receive all the consideration to which they can possibly be entitled; but whether their recommendations will be attended to by the Senate is another question. All will, however, depend upon Mr. Disraeli, who is at present powerful enough to carry any measure which in his judgment is deemed right.

You may possibly recollect that a few months since I noticed the fact that while we at home were thoroughly satisfied with our muzzle-loading guns, and deemed that no ordnance in the world could surpass our own, the great Military Powers of Europe were adapting and perfecting the breech-loader. Well, perhaps you will not be prepared for the fact which I am now about to record. There is a change of opinion in the Woolwich School, and some of the original thinkers among our best Artillerists seem to believe that because we were not eminently successful in the first instance we were too precipitate in ignoring the value of breech-loaders, and that the time is not far distant when we shall out of sheer necessity have to return to the principle, especially for ship purposes. Any one who will take the trouble to give a moment's thought to the question will at once see that, if our seamen-gunners can load within board, the chance of loss of life will be very much lessened. It will not be out of place if I here record an anecdote, for the correctness of which I will vouch, as I was really the hero of it. About twelve years since, when the armour-plated iron screw ship Northumberland was in course of construction, I accompanied her builder down to Shoeburyness to witness some experiments against the then known thickest armour-plate—in short it was one of the fights between gun and iron. On arrival at Southend there was a scramble for vehicles, but as we had taken the precaution to secure one beforehand, we had the pleasure of inviting a couple of friends to take seats with us. We beguiled the tedious journey by discussing the merits of all manner of recent inventions, and at last I exclaimed to the builder of the Northumberland, "I say, Mare, why do you not suggest to the Admiralty the advisability of having hydraulics fitted to the guns and ports of your ship so that you might fire a broadside aided by electricity instantaneously?" Mr. Mare laughed at and pooh-poohed the idea. Not so one of our companions, for I found in less than a fortnight afterwards he had patented my suggestion, and I find that about a fortnight since the channel squadron under Rear Admiral Beauchamp Seymour actually in the most successful manner performed the operation. I need scarcely say that the "Pirate" has not acknowledged me in the matter. The American Macomber breech-loader, to which I have so often alluded, was on Wednesday tried for initial velocity, and an extraordinarily high rate was marked, viz. over two thousand feet per second.

The following promotions have been caused by the decease of General F. J. Davies, which took place on the 4th instant, viz., Lieutenant-General Sir D. A. Cameron, G. C. B. Colonel of the famous "Black Watch" to be General; Major-General H. H. Renny, to be Lieutenant-General; Colonel R. Budd, retired full pay to be Major-General; Major G. F. Walker, 12th Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain C. G. Slade, Rifle Brigade, to be Major.

"Father" Bowden, of the Brompton Oratory, who made for himself a reputation owing to his extraordinary activity in endeavouring to obtain converts to the Roman Catholic religion, is no more. He was formerly a Protestant officer in the Guards, but quitted his profession and his mother Church many years ago. Lord Sondes is also dead, his Lordship was upwards of four score years of age. He fought at Waterloo under the Great Duke, and has left behind him but a few survivors of the great battle.

Major Sartorious, V. C., C. M. G., is still in England, but he is on the eve of his departure for Bengal, there to resume the discharge of his Military duties after a lengthened leave of absence. Colonel J. Stokes has been appointed Commanding Officer of the Royal Engineers at Chatham, vice Colonel J. Lovell, who is under orders to embark for North America, there to relieve Colonel H. W. Montagu.

The troop-ship Euphrates arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday with the 5th Lancers and two batteries of Royal Artillery. You can scarcely realize the sufferings which these poor fellows are now undergoing from the intense severity of the weather, which is now so cold that extra fuel has been ordered to be served out to all soldiers stationed at Aldershott. The arrival of the Euphrates reminds me of a strange circumstance now occurring in the 49th Regiment so long stationed in your Presidency. You are aware that Brigadier General Adams was for about five years absent from his Regimental duties, but as his period of service has expired, he, as a matter of course, has rejoined his regiment and has superseded Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzgerald. This is a strange anomaly, and one which will not be allowed to exist on the arrival of the 49th (now *en route*) in England. Lieutenant-General Napier will, on the 1st of January, retire from the post which he has so well held of Director General of Military Education; *àpropos* of the "Napiers," I may here pause to say that another Peninsula officer, bearing that honoured name, has quitted us. I allude to Major the Hon. Charles Napier, who died at Taunton a few days since. He was the last of that glorious little band of heroes, all relatives, who figured so prominently in the fields of Portugal and Spain. He was present among other smaller fights at "Vittoria," "Nivelle," and "Nive." He had reached his eightieth year and had lived for some time in retirement, respected and beloved by all who could appreciate high breeding and gentlemanly worth.

Many of your readers must have heard of one of our *active* Admirals of the fleet, Sir Fairfax Moresby. Well, he was reported the other day to be dying, and at length was considered by his wife and all those around his supposed dying bed to be actually dead, and the last offices were in the course of being performed when the doctor in attendance observed a slight fluttering at the heart. He at once poured a tumbler of wine down his throat, and, wonderful to relate, he is now, when upwards of ninety years old, able to walk alone and without support of any kind both in and out of doors. Lady Moresby, however, who was supposed to be well, died, I imagine, from the excitement she underwent.

Lieutenant General Raymond has been selected by the Duke of Cambridge to be Colonel of the 67th Regiment. He obtained his first commission so far back as 1825, but has never been fortunate enough to have been under fire. He therefore owes his good luck to his length of service. He was in receipt of a distinguished service reward which now becomes vacant.

Many of your readers will regret to hear that Lieutenant General Lawrenson's state of health is such as to cause great anxiety amongst his friends.

Before closing this letter I will mention a curious fact, which may be worthy of the consideration of officers, whose regimental ranks require to be filled up, and which has only just come to my knowledge. The Marines have actually at this moment nine hundred men, the majority being young soldiers of at least one year's training, at their recruiting establishment at Upper Deal, and there is no demand for their services!

INFORMATION WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can you or any of your readers tell me how H. E. the Governor was inveigled into paying the first visit of ceremony to the Jam of Nowanagar, as related in your issue of the 5th instant?

Every one who knows anything of native princes is aware how often they do pitch shamianas on bunders or banks of rivers with the special object of entrapping the Queen's representative into paying the first ceremonial visit of which they think so much. What were Captain Salmon and Rao Bahadur Vinayak Vasudeo thinking of when they allowed Sir Philip Wodehouse to visit the Jam before that Chief acknowledged the honour due to the Governor of Bombay as H. M.'s representative by first visiting him?

VALERIUS.

THE WANT OF ARTILLERY IN GUZERAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your leader of the 6th instant was opportune. Three contiguous military camps cannot for the moment raise a gunner between them.

Ahmedabad, Deesa, and Nusseerabad are without artillery, and will remain so, I believe, until the hot weather commences. If Guzerat and Rajpootana can get on without them now, I should say they were scarcely ever required. Over such large tracts of country, bisected by scarcely a decent footpath, the absence of artillery is in itself a fact likely to incite sooner or later a breach of the peace. L.

THE GOCULDASS TEJPALL HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Did ever mortal hear such an explanation as that given by your correspondent "Fact" on Saturday last? I always thought that a refusal to receive a wounded patient into a general hospital was a criminal offence. It certainly is a most inhuman proceeding. No room in the hospital for the man, says "Fact"! That's absolute nonsense. The patient should have been received under any circumstances, and his case treated at once. Suppose he had died while being carried further away to the Jamsetji Jijeebhoy Hospital, or died because of the additional journey he had been forced to make, would the Coroner of Bombay have held an inquest on the body?

What a farce it is to have a hospital into which a wounded man cannot be received. The sooner such a hospital is shut up, or a change made in its ministry, the better for the PUBLIC.

SOMETHING ROTTEN SOMEWHERE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The explanation afforded by 'Fact,' about refusing admission to a wounded man into the Goculdass Tejpall Hospital because there was no room in the hospital to receive him, is a damning instead of an exculpatory fact. That the medical authorities cannot accept this explanation, I feel sure, and for this very good reason, that no hospital should ever be filled with cases of mild or trivial diseases, so that it is impossible to receive a man, however dangerously he may be wounded.

Let me ask the following questions:—

1. At the time when the wounded man was brought from the Sailors' Home, was the Goculdass Tejpall Hospital so crowded that a person suffering from a dangerous hurt could not be accommodated even in a verandah, until such time as the discharge of a patient with a trivial ailment could be made?

2. Is it right that one or two beds should not be reserved for cases of severe injury?

3. Were all the cases in the Goculdass Tejpall Hospital of so serious or dangerous a character as that of the wounded man from the Sailors' Home?

4. If the Surgeons of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital were to adopt the plan, that finds favour in the Goculdass Tejpall Hospital, of filling the wards with cases of ordinary disease to the exclusion of seriously wounded men, would not the hospitals of Bombay be a great sham?

5. Are wounded men ever refused admission into the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital on such a wretched plea as that now made for turning away a poor sufferer from the Goculdass Tejpall Hospital?

ANOTHER READER.

AMERICAN SHIPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your exposure of the inhuman and cruel treatment of the sailors on board the Sagamore cannot but have commended itself to all right-feeling persons; and as the charge of assault against the captain has been established in the police court, it clearly proves that the men must have had a very serious grievance. I shall not argue one way or the other in this unfortunate case, but will content myself with sending you a small sum (rupees three) towards the fund raised for these poor unfortunate sailors, in the hope that others may not only do likewise, but that the bad example shown by the captain may prevent similar causes of complaint from

POOR JACK.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the captain of the Sagamore has been convicted and fined, though your contemporary of Church Gate Street thinks this virtually an acquittal, it may not be amiss to ask *why* it is that these acts of cruelty are notoriously almost exclusively confined to American ships. On board of other ships, *assaults* (for Jack after all is a rough customer) certainly are common enough, but systematic acts of barbarous cruelty are unheard of in these civilized days. Then, again, why and how is it that, in every case of alleged cruelty in the Bombay harbour, the American Consul has always sided with the captain against the men, and has even approved of acts (the famous thumb-suspension feat for instance) which men of finer feelings would shudder at? Echo answers why? In connection with this, let me put another question—Is it becoming that the representative of the American Government, who, from the very nature of his office, has magisterially to inquire into, and if need be, punish, through the local authorities, offences committed it may happen by the captains of American ships—is it consonant with common decency I say, that he should have any commercial or business dealings with the captains, and be dependent on them for commissions earned on the chartering of their ships? Being thus dependent on them, unless the Consul pretends to have more than human nature, how can he hold the scales of justice evenly, when the men prefer a charge against their captain?

L. X.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

BARODA.

ARREST OF THE GAEKWAR'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S AGENT AND THE NATIVE NOBLES.

THE BARODA BUDGET.

THE SIRDARS' REQUESTS.

BARODA, 17TH JANUARY.

Last night Damodhur Punt, the Gaekwar's private secretary, who is believed to have been the chief instigator of evil at the court, was arrested; also, a minor palace official.

To-day Sir Lewis Pelly received a letter of congratulation from the Viceroy. Sir Lewis expects important information from Calcutta this (Sunday) forenoon.

The Agent of the Governor-General has had an important interview with representatives of the Baroda nobility. He informed the head Silladar that great irregularities had taken place during the late rule, but a Special Commission was about to be appointed to make inquiries, and any official found making wilful false statements would be criminally prosecuted. He informed the Sirdars of the state of affairs at Baroda. Last year the total revenue was ninety-four lakhs; and the expenditure one hundred and seventy-one lakhs, of which forty lakhs had been given as presents; and four-tenths of the revenue had been spent on the military service. Obviously, this state of things could not last. The military grant must be cut down; and, though charitable grants would be continued, grants to new favourities and other sycophants would be discontinued. Sir Lewis Pelly was, he said, determined that the future revenue should balance expenditure and leave a surplus of six or seven lakhs annually. Next year's budget will be eighty-four lakhs. Sir Lewis called upon the Sirdars to help him in this, and in recovering abstracted State jewels and cash.

The representative noblemen said the Sirdars wished to have charge of the gadee, and to have permission to take back to the city the gold and silver guns; and also that a native instead of a European guard might be placed over the Gaekwar, and that some natives should be intrusted with the State seal. Sir Lewis Pelly granted permission to the Sirdars to guard the throne, but diplomatically refused their other requests.

Your contemporary's telegrams contain several blunders. The Gaekwar did not want to be arrested in his own territory. No sirdar whatever has been arrested, nor have there been any signs of disaffection among any Sirdars. Nobody attempted Captain Jackson's life. It is now believed the bumptious Arab was only going to light his pipe. All the Gaekwar's guns have been brought into camp.

ARREST OF NANA KHANVILKUR.

THE GAEKWAR.

SIR L. PELLY'S GUARD OF HONOUR.

BARODA, 17TH JANUARY, 5 P. M.

Yesterday Nana Khanvilkur was placed under surveillance. A guard surrounds his house in the native City.

The Gaekwar is quite well. He requested permission for fifteen boon companions to dine with him, but only two were allowed, and these are prisoners. His Highness is allowed fifteen attendants altogether, and these are also prisoners. If a bheestie goes to the well to draw water, he is followed by a European soldier.

A hundred men of the Gaekwar's Highlanders have been chosen to form Sir L. Pelly's guard of honour. This and the fact that the city is now guarded by the Gaekwar's troops show how erroneous were the statements about troops being disarmed. Part of Sir L. Pelly's military reforms will be weeding out sirdars, whose families had no part in establishing the Baroda throne, but have since been permitted to come on the State expenditure list through the Gaekwar's system of favouritism.

LATEST NEWS AS TO THE STATE OF THE CITY.

MORE EVIDENCE EXPECTED FOR THE TRIAL.

BARODA, 17TH JANUARY, 8 P. M.

This morning Colonel Herbert of the Fusiliers, accompanied by several officers of the garrison, made a reconnaissance in the native city. They found everything perfectly quiet. The opinion of the authorities at the Residency is that everything is going on as satisfactorily as could be desired, and that there is no reason to apprehend any change.

Sir Lewis Pelly is expecting the discovery of further important evidence against implicated persons, as the police are still at work.

THE COURT FOR THE TRIAL OF THE GAEKWAR.

CALCUTTA, 16TH JAN.

No absolute decision has yet been come to as to the number or names of the officers to be appointed on the Commission for the trial of the Gaekwar. All that is at present arranged is that Sir Richard Couch will be President, and the native element will be duly represented.

ZANZIBAR.

CALCUTTA, 16TH JANUARY.

Surgeon Robb, in Medical charge at Zanzibar, officiates as Assistant Political Agent, vice Holmwood.

NEPAL.

Surgeon Major Wright, Khatmandoo, officiates as Nepal Resident, vice Girdlestone, on special duty.

MYSORE.

Major J. Campbell is appointed a Commissioner, Mysore, vice Colonel Clerk, retired.

THE MANUFACTURE OF CEMENT IN INDIA.

Correspondence has gone home to the Secretary of State on the proposed construction, under certain conditions, of a factory at Calcutta for the manufacture of cement. It is believed that cement equal or superior to Portland cement can be manufactured in India.

THE MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.

ALLAHABAD, 17TH JANUARY, 9-45 P.M.

The Marquis of Ormonde, Captain Fellowes, and Mr. Duncan are the guests of Lord Napier at Umballa. The Marquis goes on to Peshawur with the Commander-in-Chief, who will stay at Lahore on his return. He will then visit Mooltan and Jullunder. His Excellency is due at Calcutta on the 16th February.

THE CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT AT BARODA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, FRIDAY, 15TH JANUARY.

SIR LEWIS PELLY'S ASSURANCES TO THE INHABITANTS.

In the letter despatched to you yesterday about the important change which the British Government had suddenly effected on the face of affairs in Baroda, I alluded briefly to the meeting of the sirdars and others, at which Sir Lewis Pelly explained the objects of the Viceroy and assured them of His Excellency's intention not to annex the State, but simply to change the administration. Immediately after the arrest of the Gaekwar, a number of writers were employed in the Residency drawing out copies of the Viceroy's proclamation, and every means was taken to give these notifications a wide and prompt circulation. In addition to this means of informing the people of what had taken place, the Agent of the Governor General and Special Commissioner took every opportunity of personally explaining to their representatives the purport of the Viceroy's notification. The most favourable opportunity which presented itself was the gathering of sirdars and mercantile people which took place in the Residency compound a very short time after Mulharrao had been secured. The gathering was of a motley description, some of the native gentlemen coming on horseback attended by tagrag-and-bobtail-looking cavalry, some on foot, and some in bullock carriages painted and constructed in various wonderful ways. Shortly after noon the gathering of sirdars, sillidars, and pajudars of the Baroda State, the heads of the commercial community, the durukdars, relations of the Gaekwar, zemindars, and heads of the agricultural classes, and a large number of other Gaekwaree subjects, had assumed considerable dimensions. Sir Lewis Pelly thought the best plan to pursue would be to hold a meeting of the chief class representatives first. These were accordingly invited to attend a durbar, which invitation they accepted with amusing eagerness, there being a scramble among them at the drawing-room door for the honour of first admission to the presence of Sir Lewis Pelly. The Assistant Resident, Mr. Richey, and some of the officers of the station were present at this durbar. Sir Lewis Pelly occupied the seat which he took in his morning interview with the Gaekwar. He commenced by telling his native audience that the subject on which he had to speak to them was an exceedingly grave one connected with the Baroda State, and he thought he could not do better than read the Government of India's proclamation. The native assistant then read the vernacular version of the Proclamation, after which Sir Lewis Pelly drew their attention to the latter part of the document relating to the re-establishment of the native Government at the conclusion of the trial of Mulharrao, and added that the British Government had not the least intention of annexing Baroda, all that was intended being the dealing out of even-handed justice with the view of securing the best interests of the State and its people. This information was received by Sir Lewis Pelly's audience with evident satisfaction. Sir Lewis then called upon each and all who were present to support and aid him in preserving peace and order, and expressed his willingness to secure the services of any person who, either by information or suggestion, came forward to assist him in promoting the good Government of the country. Turning to the Sirdars, he said that he would as soon as possible proceed to a settlement of their grievances by means of a punchayet; that although it had been his painful duty to place His Highness Mulharrao Gaekwar under surveillance pending his trial, yet this Highness would be treated with every consideration and dignity; that counsel or other professional advisers would be allowed full liberty to see His Highness, but that any other persons wishing to visit him would have to obtain a pass from the Residency; that during the time the administration of the State remained in the hands of the British Government it was his earnest desire to make as little change as possible in the established mode of government; that he was most anxious to preserve the traditions and customs of the country, and would be very happy to have their advice on the subject; that he desired to continue the practice of holding durbars, and, in fact, to restore the administration to the native ruler who might be appointed by Government with as few changes as possible. He desired the sirdars to think over what he had said, and submit their views to him as to the best means of carrying out the customary system of holding durbars. As nobles of the State he looked to them to aid him in preserving order and furnishing him with information and suggestions as to the administration of the State, and particularly as to the abstraction and purloining of State jewels which were alleged to have taken place, inasmuch as they, by virtue of their position, were personally interested in seeing that the property of the State was preserved. Next addressing the Sirdar Shaha Mahomed, adopted son of Radham Meerza, deceased, Sir Lewis said he was well aware that his family had rendered very faithful and important services to the State both at its establishment and subsequently, and that, as the recognised head of the Sundee community in Baroda, he was held in much estimation, and that, as soon as he (Sir Lewis) found time to look into his case, he would order his restoration to office or make such arrangement for him as the finances of the State and a conservation of equity and justice might suggest. A representative of the Sirdars now stood forth and addressed Sir Lewis Pelly. The arrangements made by the Government of India were good, but the Sirdars hoped that justice would be done to His Highness the Maharaja. They did not mean to imply that His Highness was guilty of the crime imputed to him, that being a point on which they could offer no opinion whatever, but all they wished to state was that it was for the British Government to justly decide the case. They then begged permission to urge that it had been hitherto customary for the Pandray and the Nawab to take care of the gadee, and for Dost Mahomed's family to take care of the jamdarkhana during the absence of the reigning Gaekwar from Baroda, and they hoped they might be allowed to exercise this right as hitherto. After some explanation and discussion, in which the Sirdars pressed the point, it was settled that the head Sirdars should wait on Sir Lewis Pelly on Saturday at eleven in the forenoon, when the matter would be fully discussed. In the meantime, Sir Lewis offered to allow the sirdars referred to the requisite permission to exercise the right which they asked for. Sir Lewis then told the sirdars that in addition to the purloining of of State jewels he had heard of the abstraction of cash from the treasury, and therefore it behoved them as men of honour and well-wishers of the State to give information about these misappropriations, as evidently it could not be right that money of the State should be carried to Surat, Bombay, and other places in the way said to have been done lately. Turning to the zemindars and heads of the agricultural classes, Sir Lewis Pelly stated that their grievances had fully attracted his attention, and they might rest assured that justice would be done them, though of course time to go through the business, which was rather a serious one, would be required. At the same time it was incumbent on them that they should punctually and honestly pay the just instalments already due. It was his intention to endeavour to reduce the expenditure of the State, and this he hoped would permit of a reduction in the rates of land assessment. It was also his desire, he said, by offering favourable terms, to encourage the people to bring under the plough lands in Nowsaree and other places which, owing to the over-assessment, had been thrown out of cultivation; and, if any tax collector committed tyranny or made over-exactions, the ryots should bring the same to his notice, when the offenders would be made an example of. In conclusion Sir Lewis Pelly again told the people present that it was the cause of justice and the interests of the Baroda State and its people, not annexation, which had rendered a temporary assumption by the British Government of the administration of the Gaekwar's territories necessary, and that each and all should endeavour to preserve the peace, and assure their neighbours in Baroda and the mofussil of the true intentions of the Government of India.

While this durbar was going on inside the Residency, it must not be forgotten that hundreds of people were assembled in the compound waiting to see the Agent of the Governor-General. At its conclusion, Sir Lewis remembered his poor friends and went out to them. He ordered a translation of the proclamation to be read to them, and, after this was done, he briefly recapitulated the remarks which he had just delivered to the gentlemen inside the Residency. For some time past, the Residency has been besieged by people with grievances more or less bitter; but on this occasion Sir Lewis Pelly's hearers seemed to be perfectly satisfied, and instead of expressions of discontent many a "bohut acha" escaped from their lips. The proceedings terminated about half-past three, those who had horses galloping off, others being rattled away in their jingling bullock-gharries; humble pedestrians striding through the dust (which the unusually great traffic of the morning had made very considerable) to their destinations, and Sir Lewis Pelly returning into the Residency, a weary man, but thankful that the worst part was over of the duties of a severe and anxious day.

THE GAEKWAR.

His Highness the Gaekwar continues, of course, to be strictly guarded. He was rather low-spirited all yesterday after his arrest, and his difficulties were increased by the discovery that no bedding had been provided for him. However, an order was sent to the Palace, and the omission was soon remedied. Notwithstanding the uneasiness which is said to haunt the wearers of crowns, His Highness appears to have slept well; for to-day he is reported to be cheerful enough. But His Highness seems to have a temperament which is not capable of retaining serious impressions for a length of time, and in a few days he will probably, like another king to whom perhaps he bears some analogy, be "himself again." He will be roused, however, from his contentment in the course of a fortnight, for I am assured that within the time the Government of India will have appointed high judicial officials and made other arrangements for the commencement of the State trial, which will take place in Baroda, probably in the Residency. It is amusing to notice how many people stand fixedly for hours gazing at the soldiers walking up and down before the bungalow in which His Highness is confined. They seem to derive some intense satisfaction from the process; what it is I don't know; but if staring would bring down the walls of Dr. Seward's house as faithful trumpeting did those of Jericho, the Gaekwar would soon be a free gentleman again. Last evening I strolled down to the place, and found clusters of natives in a state of considerable excitement. Dr. Seward had gone in to visit his charge, and nothing would please the natives but the idea that the Sirkar had altered his mind and determined to release the Maharaja forthwith. They were rather disappointed when they saw Dr. Seward drive off unaccompanied by any Gaekwar, but doubtless they soon devised some other pleasant fiction to contemplate and while away the time with.

THE STATE OF THE CITY.

The quietness which prevails in the city is remarkable. A great political event has taken place—the capture of the sovereign of a people—and yet not a hand has been raised to resent the outrage! Nothing could show the great strength of the British Government so much as the events of the last two days, and it is satisfactory to consider that the hundred thousand inhabitants of this city have such a solid impression of the power of the Sirkar that they think it unnecessary to resist the imprisonment of the Gaekwar, who, whatever he may be, is still their sovereign, and as such likely to hold a place in the respect of all who boast themselves to be patriots. Captain Jackson, Assistant Resident for Okha Mundul, now in Baroda, together with Police Inspector Rao Bahadoor Gurjanand Vithul, experienced no difficulty whatever in entering the city and palace and sealing up the valuable State property and preserving order. One bumptious Arab is said to have threatened to apply a light to his old matchlock, but he was "run in" by the sepoys of the 22nd N. I. before he could pull back its trigger. Rumours prevailed in the camp here, and I believe that they have been communicated to Bombay, to the effect that the Gaekwar's troops had been disarmed; but there is no truth in these rumours, and I believe the fact is that Colonel Pelly has intimated to General Devine, the Commanding Officer of the Gaekwar's troops, that he thinks that after this evening there will be no further use for the presence of British troops in the city, the Gaekwar's police and regular forces being quite sufficient to prevent any breach of the peace from taking place. Than this fact I do not think a more satisfactory proof of the quietness of the city could be advanced. To-day I drove through the city in every direction, both within the walls of the fort and without them, and though the streets were crowded with people I did not see a single hostile demonstration. Business seemed to be suspended, the people in the bazaars evidently thinking it impossible to settle down to their ordinary occupations when there was such a large sweet morsel of gossip to roll under their tongues as the arrest of the Gaekwar. It is true that the Gaekwar's police (funny little men with blue dresses like cast-off uniforms of the Bombay policemen before they developed into "canaries,") and the Gaekwar's regular troops (a collection of Purdeysees, Eurasians, Mahrattas, and Mussulmans brought together and plunged into suits of slate-coloured cloth and yellow-green-and-red tartan trews, and armed with fusil guns), lined the main roads, and that at such places as the Palace and the clock-tower and the gateways of the fortifications men of the 22nd N. I. were stationed; but, nevertheless, if there had been any mischievous intention among the population, I could easily have noticed it. Laughing, joking, chatting, staring, and salaaming went on at every side, but there was no ill-nature visible. In fact, I believe the Gaekwar would have been very much disgusted if he could have seen how indifferently his subjects take his arrest. People ere this are said to have given out false reports of their death in order that they might learn what the world had to say about them; and I daresay if Mulharrao could have got himself arrested, "just for fun," two or three years ago, and then stolen through the bazaars, and down the stinking dusty ruts called streets with which his city abounds, and observed how the people took the calamity and what they said about him, he might have learned a lesson which would either have made him a better sovereign or filled him with a wish that he could trample all his subjects under the feet of elephants, or teach them gratitude and love to their sovereign on the tips of the horns of some of his favourite fighting rhinoceroses.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOLD AND SILVER GUNS IN CAMP.

This forenoon Colonel Pelly gave instructions to General Devine, in consequence of which that officer proceeded to the city and told several of His Highness the Gaekwar's colonels and majors to put horses to the gold and silver guns and carriages and take them to the camp, where a British officer, instructed by Colonel Pelly, would give further directions as to their disposal. I visited the place where the silver guns are kept. In passing along the main bazaar, I noticed the Gaekwar's palace, the face of which is painted a coarse bright green and red. It contains innumerable doors and windows, all small and dirty-looking, and some of the latter protected by iron stanchions. It is three stories high. On each floor there is a narrow verandah about two feet wide, supported by roughly beaded beams. As it is joined on to the other houses in the street, you may imagine that it does not look a very pretentious building for a Sovereign to occupy, and if it were not for sentries and the extraordinarily "loud" colours of the paint, one might pass it without further comment than supposing that it might be the dwelling of a number of Bombay natives who had brought with them to Baroda the taste in painting and architecture which they display to such advantage in the Kuppra Bazaar and Kalbadavie Road. Opposite the Palace there is another building very much like it, but the verandahs are covered with "chicks" bearing the design of a huge peacock. This is the residence of Luxmibaee and her infant. Poor Luxmibaee is, I am told, in great tribulation; but I have not heard of her having visited Mulharrao in his place of surveillance yet. Perhaps she is one of the persons whom Colonel Pelly thinks it would be inadvisable to permit to hold any communication with His Highness. Well, after leaving this part of Baroda behind and proceeding onward to the clock tower, as it is called—a painted edifice like a minaret above and like a cluster of tunnels beneath, it needing very dexterous driving to turn to either the left or the right of the arches supporting the structure—and wheeling to the left, past a tall beautiful airy structure shining in the noonday sun as pure as a block of snow, and which is a new palace the Gaekwar is building for the reception of his favourite Ranee—some say it is built of marble, but this is a popular delusion, the outside being moulded stucco, and there being very little marble altogether about the building—we reach a doorway which is guarded by four soldiers in blue cloth, who are evidently very much startled at our appearance, and pull out their swords to salute us rather clumsily. We enter a large quadrangle. Three sides are used as stalls for horses, the other being occupied by the gateway and a shed containing three brass cannons, constructed as breech-loaders on a principle invented by the late Gaekwar Khunderao, which were left unfinished at his death, and which nobody has since ventured to complete, Khunderrao's secret apparently dying with him. In the middle of the square stands a shed covered with corrugated iron, painted blue, and inside are the silver guns. They are very pretty. The actual gun is made of silver, though there is an inner steel tube, and the wheels and fittings are brass. The limbers and wagons also are brass. Two little green flags with silver staffs planted in the ground are the "silver gun colours," and I believe that natives regularly worship either the flags or the guns as deities. Though the guns are very light—at the most, three pounders—four horses are set apart for each, and four more for each of the wagons.

My escort next conducted me to the locality of the gold guns. After a long drive through the city and outside of the fortifications—I hope your readers understand that the city proper is guarded by a fortification, though a large portion of Baroda actually exists under the fortification walls—during which I was almost choked by the clouds of dust turned up by the carriage wheels, and saw many strange sights, such as several tigers and at least one lioness chained to stakes in a shed open to the public thoroughfare, several ferocious rhinoceroses, and a number of elephants kept for fighting purposes—I reached a place called the Nuzzur Pago, a quadrangle with high walls, on which are painted some wonderful representations of elephants, camels, and gods. The gateway was guarded by three or four smart-looking soldiers dressed in bright scarlet with yellow trimmings. Inside, there was a full company of the same kind of warriors. These were the best-looking soldiers I saw among the whole of the Gaekwar's troops. They are called the Gold Gun Guards, and in consequence of their honourable occupation are highly esteemed by the Maharaja, who probably looks upon them as the "Horse Guards" of his army. I found the guns in the middle of the courtyard surrounded by a number of the Gold Gun Guards. They shone splendidly in the sun. Each gun is made entirely of fine gold with the exception of an inner tube of steel. The carriage and wheels, and fittings generally, have all the appearance of being chased solid silver, though as a matter of fact the spokes and framework are wood covered over with a thin sheet of silver. The limbers and wagons are covered with silver in the same way. Altogether, prettier toys a foolish monarch could scarcely have than these gold guns; nor could he have a much more expensive, considering that a special company of soldiers, well-equipped and mounted, has to be supported to do them appropriate honour. All the guns bear an inscription setting forth that they belong to Mulharrao Gaekwar, and that Lucka is their maker. If the man who made them reaped a profit in proportion to their cost, I should say he could scarcely have been anything but Lucky. The gold guns are of the same calibre as the silver ones, and both kinds are used only on State occasions for the firing of a round of blank cartridge. The shed in which these gold guns are kept is at the further end of the quadrangle, and is in itself a curious illustration of Oriental magnificent tawdriness. It is full of pillars which are covered with bits of gold-leaf, and the spaces at the top between each capital are filled with green glass and blue or red paint. Notwithstanding all this finery, the rafters of the roof are bare, and at one end there is a garret like the kind you see above some Bombay stables in which the ghorawallah and his wife and family reside. In this pendall great marriages are celebrated.

The removal of the gold and silver guns from their hiding-places to the Camp caused a good deal of stir, which is not to be wondered at, considering that to some extent they occupy the place of deities in Baroda theology. They were followed by large numbers of people, and the progress of the pretty and valuable toys through roads that were neither mended nor sweet-smelling, and were covered by two inches of fine dust, seemed to my mind another illustration of the Oriental tawdriness and unfitness of things previously alluded to. The guns will probably be parked in the Residency compound with their own guards over them.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION RESPECTING THE GAEKWAR'S PROPERTY.

WHEREAS by a Proclamation made and published by order of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council on the 14th day of January instant, after reciting that for the reasons therein stated it was necessary to suspend His Highness Mulharrao Gaekwar from the exercise of power and to make other arrangements for the administration of the Baroda State; It was notified that from the date of the said Proclamation the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council temporarily assumed the administration of the Baroda State, and delegated all the powers necessary for the conduct of the administration to the Agent of the Governor-General and Special Commissioner at Baroda. And whereas monies, securities for money, jewels, and other valuable property have from time to time been remitted and sent from Baroda and deposited in Bombay and other places by or on behalf of His said Highness Mulharrao Gaekwar, and such monies, securities, jewels, and other valuable property are claimed by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council as the property of the Baroda State: It is hereby notified that all Bankers, Shroffs, and other persons with whom such monies, securities, jewels and valuables have been at any time or are now deposited, are required to retain the same on behalf of the Agent of the Governor-General and Special Commissioner at Baroda, and forthwith to render an account thereof to the said Agent, and that any Banker, Shroff, or other person making default herein will be held responsible and brought to account for such default.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting on Thursday, made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

ALL arrangements relating to the construction of the trans-Chumbul portion of the Scindia State Railway are, it is stated, completed.

MR. Gordon, the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, goes home for a year in March. Mr. Ross Mangles officiates during his absence.

IT is notified in the Madras *Government Gazette* that Colonels J. H. Babbington, C. C. McCallum, and T. Greenaway will be entitled to Colonel's allowance from the 10th instant.

HIS Excellency the Governor of Bombay has been pleased to nominate the Honourable Andrew Richard Scoble, Advocate General, to be an Additional Member of His Excellency's Council.

THE Honourable William Reierson Arbuthnot is re-appointed as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Madras, and Mr. J. G. Coleman has also been appointed in the same capacity.

THE Government of India have approved of the dry earth system of conservancy being adopted by the British troops in the Bengal Presidency, and the establishments for carrying out the system have been ordered to be entertained.

THE instruments, materials, &c., for the working of the telegraph line between Bombay and Madras on the duplex system, have been completed, and are now ready at the Government Telegraph Store-yard, Alipur, Calcutta.

SIR John Strachey, we read, intends to encourage the native element under his police reforms, and the Agra paper says that Sultan Muhammad, City Inspector of Kanhpur, is to be appointed an Assistant District Superintendent.

A TELEGRAM has been received in Calcutta, announcing the death of Colonel Charles Seton Guthrie, of the Bengal Army, well known in India as a numismatist, and collector of jade stones and other curiosities, and one of the leading spirits of the Royal Asiatic Society.

BRITISH soldiers, accused of offences which render them amenable to trial by Court-Martial under the Mutiny Act, are not to be handed over to the custody of the civil authorities without the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, which may be applied for by telegraph, if necessary.

SOLDIERS, obtaining a free discharge, and electing to proceed to any of the British Colonies, will be allowed the bona-fide cost of passages for themselves and families from either of the Presidency towns, as may be most convenient, to the colony or port nearest to the colony to which they elect to proceed.

THE abstract proceedings of the Court Martial on private Burney, 11th Hussars were, the *Mofussilite* says, published in a General Order on the 9th inst. Notwithstanding the reassembling of the court for revision, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief approved and confirmed the verdict of acquittal.

THE Bokhara correspondent of the Lahore paper reports that, sent by the Czar of Russia, some troops have reached Khiva by the River Amou Darya. The same correspondent hears that some men have arrived at Yarkand from Turkey, who have been sent by the Sultan to teach drill to the Ameer's forces at Yarkand.

A TELEGRAM from St. Petersburg, dated Dec 23, states that General Lomakin has returned from his expedition on the Attreck without any hostile collision. The Tekke Turcomans of Merv have given up voluntarily 32 prisoners, and have promised to release the remainder by the end of the year. Satisfactory arrangements have been concluded with the Khans about the pasture-grounds.

A RESOLUTION of the Lieutenant-Governor on the late gymnastic tournament held at Belvedere informs us that, owing to its success, he hopes to hold another next year, when some suggestions of the Committee of Management to throw open the competition to the students of all schools in the country where gymnastic exercises are practised, and to divide the competitors into two classes according to age and height, will be considered.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Bombay:—Arnott James, Esq., M. D., C. M.; Badroodin Tyabjee, Esq.; Ghoolam Mohideen, Esq.; Godbole Kashinath Ramchunder, Esq., B. A., L. C. E.; Gopal Shewram, Esq., L. M.; Jejeebhoy Manekjee Jamsetjee, Esq.; Murzban Muncherjee Cowasjee, Esq., M. I. C. E.; Ranina Nanabhai Rustomjee, Esq.; Rustomjee Mehrwanjee, Esq., G. G. M. C.; and Shamrao Vittul, Esq.

THE hailstorm which visited Calcutta last week appears to have been general in nearly all parts of Bengal, and there has been more or less rain throughout, except in Katak, where the report only comes up to the 2nd instant. The hail does not appear to have done any serious damage, though the poppy plants have suffered a little in Shahabad, and some injury has been sustained by the wheat, barley, peas, and poppy in parts of Saran. There has not been much change in the price of common rice during the week, but it is now cheap in nearly every district.

To illustrate the climate of the Neilgherries at this time, says a local journal, the following readings of the thermometer may be interesting. On the morning of the 7th instant a minimum thermometer, set in the open, in Ootacamund, marked 10° below freezing-point; up to 2-30 p.m. the same day indoors the maximum point registered was 69°; at 3 p.m. the instrument in the sun marked no less than 113°, and at 3·30, in the house, had gone down to 73°. On Saturday morning, the 9th instant, the minimum mark was 20° below freezing—the day readings being almost exactly the same as on the 7th. On Saturday morning a portion of the lake was frozen over, and, many residents say, the cold at the time was the most severe they had ever felt in Ootacamund.

THE Artillery and Cavalry Brigade, R. H. A., XIth Hussars and XVth Bengal Cavalry under the immediate command of Colonel Lyttleton Annesley, had a brilliant field day at Umballa, on Saturday the 9th. The movements, under the able handling of the gallant officer in command were, the local paper says, executed with remarkable precision and elicited the marked commendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief who was on the ground and who followed the whole of the manœuvres closely. In the charge of the XIth Hussars, the noble chief took part, galloping on the right flank of that splendid regiment. The XVth, Cureton's Mooltanees, did right well too—their deafening war-cry in the charge ringing out in the brisk morning air. The manœuvres were witnessed by a number of people mounted and on foot.

A GENTLEMAN interested in Coolie emigration tells us (*Friend of India*) "there is a return coolie re-emigrant by the St. James, who has paid his own and his wife's passage, and that of four of his relatives who have not yet been to the West Indies. He also takes bills on the Colonial Government for Rs. 1,500 and has deposited in an iron chest a box containing gold and silver ornaments which he values at Rs. 1,000. He returned from Trinidad in 1872 by the ship Pandora with savings as follows: 18 sovereigns, 380 gold dollars, and 5,956 rupees, the total amount being equal to 6,902 rupees." We conclude, the coolie went into trade on the expiration of his first term of indenture, but in whatever way he got his money, it is certain India could not have afforded such a man any avenue to a like success.

SIR WILLIAM MEREWETHER, the Commissioner in Sind, after consulting with the Viceroy in Calcutta, has gone to Lahore, where he was due to arrive yesterday. The object of his visit is to confer with the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on Frontier Affairs. It is not known when the meeting will take place, as Sir Henry Davies is at present on tour. It is understood that Government has decided upon the policy of non-interference in the affairs of Khelat but, in all probability, the Khan will be called upon to make amends for the outrages committed by his subjects on British traders in Lus Beyla. The Khan Khodadad Khan, is a weak prince who is at loggerheads with his Sirdars. He is reported to be open, too much, to the influence of a bad adviser named Mahomed Khan, but he the Khan, is bound by the treaty to protect trade and secure the peace of the frontier.

IT is not uninteresting to notice, in connection with the question of the employment of Poor Whites and Eurasians, that, according to the report of Mr. Robertson, the Superintendent of the Government Farms in Madras, agriculture is not likely to attract many of them. When apprentices were taken on, many youths, sons of old soldiers from Palaveram and St. Thomas's Mount, sought and obtained employment. A few lads from the Military Orphan Asylum were also obtained, but, with the exception of one, they remained at the farm for a very short time. "This," Mr. Robertson goes on to say, "is attributed rather to the injudicious interference and advice of their relatives than to any defects in the capabilities of the lads." This statement goes to show that the relatives of European lads of humble position have an aversion to farming; and this has been, times without number, pointed out to be a great mistake.

THE *Englishman* announces that Dr. Partridge will be confirmed as Professor of Surgery and 1st Surgeon to the Medical College in succession to Dr. Fayrer, who has resigned the service. No better appointment, our contemporary says, could have been made. Dr. Partridge has been known to and valued by the Calcutta community for many years as a most skilful Surgeon, full of resource, a dexterous operator, and a physician of inexhaustible patience and vigilance in the critical period of a case which follows the actual operation. Dr. W. J. Palmer obtains Dr. Partridge's substantive appointment, and becomes Professor of Anatomy, but continues to officiate as Professor of Chemistry. Dr. Palmer is also to be appointed 2nd Surgeon in the Medical College Hospital. Dr. Kenneth McLeod continues to Officiate as Professor of Anatomy and 2nd Surgeon in the Medical College Hospital. Dr. Palmer's appointment will doubtless strike many persons with surprise.

THE Paris Correspondent of the *Economist* writes under date Dec. 17:—"The withdrawal of the 20f.-notes of the Bank of France from circulation in exchange for gold appears to be a measure of more importance than at first supposed. The amount of these notes in circulation had already been gradually diminished for some time past, but perhaps for the reason that the measure had been carried out quietly and almost secretly, it had failed to produce the effects which appear to have been counted on. The Bank had paid out a considerable sum of gold, but which, nevertheless, very rarely appeared in circulation, business transactions continuing to be mainly carried on in small notes and silver coin. The Bank is now about to adopt a more radical measure, and will cease to issue the 20f.-notes paid in, replacing them by gold, and the Government offices, railway companies, &c., will assist it in withdrawing them from circulation immediately. The object of the Bank in thus putting in circulation a sum of over 300 millions of gold is to create an abundance of that metal. As there will be no difficulty in obtaining it, the public, it is expected, will cease to hoard it, and will open the hoards they have already made. This measure will be not only a step towards a future resumption of specie payments, but an experiment as to the possibility of their being resumed without inconvenience. If the public continue to hoard the gold, this will be a proof that the forced circulation could not be terminated without danger of a drain of the reserve gold. But if the public manifests an indifference for the gold, and, after taking it, returns it to the Bank, this will be evidence that the resumption of specie payments might be attempted without danger at no distant date. If the expectations of the Bank are realized, the calling in of the 20f.-notes will not cause any diminution in its reserve of gold, or only a temporary diminution, in consequence of the setting free of the mass of gold now in the hands of the public and withheld from circulation. The forced circulation is practically at an end, as gold is not refused at the Bank for a reasonable amount to its customers, and the right of withholding it would only be exercised when the Bank had reason to suppose that it was demanded for purposes of speculation."

THE most successful owners of race horses during the past season in England were Lord Falmouth and "Mr. Launde," who are each credited with winnings of more than £15,000. Lord Falmouth has been placed at the head of the list by the victory of Atlantic in the Two Thousand Guineas, and the unprecedented success of his two-year-olds, all of which contributed something to his winning score. "Mr. Launde," of course, owes his success mainly to the triumphs of Apology in the One Thousand Guineas, the Oaks, the Coronation Stakes, and the St. Leger, but Holy Friar, having secured six out of seven prizes, helped to swell the amount by over £2,000. M. Lefevre's horses were second or third for most of the important events of the season, none of which fell to his share, but he is, nevertheless, credited with £14,624, which has been earned by his numerous representatives in the many sweepstakes and minor handicaps, where they formed a considerable proportion of the entries. Though the amount won seems at first sight large, it will defray but a very small part of the expenses of the stable, and does not represent nearly so solid a success as that which Lord Falmouth and "Mr Launde" have achieved with their limited studs, nor even as that to which Mr. Cartwright can lay claim. The latter, with a stud even smaller than that of Lord Falmouth, has won more than £8,000, of which £6,000 represents George Frederick's victories in the Newmarket Stakes and the Epsom Derby. Mr. Vyner, thanks to the prowess of Camballo, stands fifth on the list with a total of £7,671; and Mr. Savile, with Kaiser, Lilian, and Pique, has won £5,900 or £120 more than Mr. Chaplin, whose chief success has been with his two-year-olds. Mr. Stirling Crawfurd, not having a Two Thousand Guineas placed to his credit this year, does not occupy so good a position as he did last year; but the victories of Gang Forward, Royal George, Wild Myrtle, and Craig Millar keep him in the front rank; and he has a larger total than his racing associate, Lord Ailesbury, who has been very fortunate with Aventuriere. Count de Lagrange is credited with £4,525, and this amount ought, perhaps, to be added to M. Lefevre's total, in which case the French stable would stand at the head of the list, though even then the balance of profit and loss would be very much on the wrong side. Captain Machell has won £3,930, which is a trifle more than that secured by Lord Lonsdale, whose horses are trained under his supervision. Prince Batthyany, generally very unfortunate, has done better than usual this season, as with Galopin he has won more than £3,000; while Prince Soltykoff stands higher in the list than he ever did before. Mr. Merry, who was almost first last year, owing to the victories of Doncaster and Marie Stuart, never won so little as he has this season, and he is just out-distanced by his old trainer, Mr. Matthew Dawson, who has carried off a great many races with Thunder. Lily Agnes has earned £1,920 for Mr. Snarry, and Sir Frederick Johnstone is the last of the 65 "winning owners" whose gains are over £1,000.

MR. GREGORY PETER'S ANTIDOTE.

(*Englishman.*)

MR. GREGORY PETER's letter to us on his supposed antidote for snake-poison seemed of sufficient public interest to lead us to make inquiries from the medical men who conducted the enquiry. The facts, we have learned, are briefly these. After two failures on the part of Mr. Gregory Peter to keep his engagement, a meeting was effected on the 6th. Owing to a critical medical case, the Sitting Commissioner was a few minutes late, and Mr. Peter had induced his snake-man to allow him to have two dogs bitten. When the Commissioner went to the snake-house, he examined these dogs; and as he failed to find that there were any marks of their having been bitten, and as they were not in any way suffering from snake-poison, he mentioned these facts, taking at the same time exception to the experiments. He then had the two snakes which had been used brought out, and showed Mr. Gregory Peter and others that *no poison* could be extracted from them. But he said that, if Mr. Peter had no objection, he would extract the poison from one of the recently received snakes, and then inject it under the skin as usual by means of the hypodermic syringe. Mr. Peter considered, saying that he had confidence in his remedy. The few drops of poison thus obtained were inserted underneath the skin of a dog, without any incision, by means of the ordinary hypodermic syringe. The room was cleared, and Mr. Peter left with the dog to try his reported antidote. He opened the door in 17 minutes, when much to his mortification, the animal was found dead.

The Commissioner arranged to meet Mr. Peter again at 3 P. M. on the 8th. Owing to pressure of medical duties he did not arrive till half an hour after that time. Mr. Peter agreed to have the poison extracted from the snakes, and thrown under the skin by the hypodermic syringe, as in this way both parties could be certain of introducing the poison in a given quantity, and in the event of the remedy proving successful its power would be undeniable. From *one* of the cobras two drops were obtained, and injected beneath the skin of a dog of good size and health at 3-56 P. M. The room was cleared, and the remedy applied; but at 4-25 P. M. the animal was found dead.

The poison was then obtained from another snake, amounting to two grains. It was injected by the hypodermic syringe underneath the skin of a healthy dog at 4-33 P.M. The room was again cleared for the administration of Mr. Peter's remedy. At 5 2 P.M. the dog was dead. In both instances death resulted in 29 minutes.

The snakes the Commissioners now have, with few exceptions, are old, have been a long time in captivity, and dormant, as usual at this season. They are much emaciated, and have lost their power of secreting the ordinary quantity of poison. The average emission by a healthy cobra is thirteen grains of the poisonous fluid at a bite. The amount obtained by the Commissioners from the healthiest of the snakes in his possession was only two grains. This quantity, however, which is only one-sixth of the usual emission of a vigorous cobra, sufficed in each case to cause death in less than half an hour, and notwithstanding all Mr. Peter's endeavours to the contrary. So far as we can ascertain, the experiment seems to have been conducted with absolute fairness. Mr. Peter cannot regret the failure of his antidote more than we ourselves, in the interests of the general public, do.

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named pills for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating Pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.'

BOMBAY.

FAIR.—A fair will be held to-morrow at Bunder Street.

SEIZURE OF THE GAEKWAR'S EFFECTS IN SURAT.—We hear that, by order of Government, the property of the Gaekwar's branch firm in Surat has been seized by the police in the same manner as the effects of the Bombay branch were seized.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD.—Mussih Seedhee, a day labourer employed on board the ship Sagamore, got seriously injured on Friday last, by accidentally falling into the hold of the ship. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

A REWARD FOR AN ARREST.—Mr. Constable Grennon of the Water Police received a reward of Rs. 20, on Saturday, for the apprehension and conveyance on board of two seamen, one belonging to the Stuart Hannhimann and the other to the Nyanza, who were reported to be absent from their respective ships.

JUVENILE THIEVES.—On Saturday last, at the Fort Police Court, two Mahomedan lads named Hussain Fuckeera Mahomed and Allarucia Shaik Ahmed, aged respectively nine and ten years, were convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing Rs. 3 in cash from one Jessub Abba, and were ordered to be sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory.

INDECENT ASSAULT.—David Munro, a seaman of the steam ship Blenheim, was on Saturday last, charged before the Senior Magistrate at the Fort Police Court with committing an indecent assault upon James Willing, a seaman of the same ship. Upon the evidence adduced he was adjudged guilty and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

RE-INSTATEMENT.—It is stated that Mr. Higgins, Superintendent of Markets, Bombay, and Mr. Webb, Superintendent of the Bandora Slaughter-houses, who had been suspended by the Municipal Commissioner, pending the result of the recent disclosure of frauds in the establishments under them, have been reinstated; and that they both resumed charge of their respective duties on Thursday last.

ARRIVAL OF HIS EXCELLENCY SIR SALAR JUNG AT POONA.—His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G. C. S. I., arrived by Friday evening's train, accompanied by Mr. Saunders, the Resident, and has taken up his residence at "Eagle's Nest." N. Daniel, Esquire, Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan, received His Excellency at the station. Mr. Saunders left for Hyderabad by the same night's train, and Sir Salar Jung by the 8-30 p.m. train the following evening.—*Poona Observer.*

THEFT AT THE STRANGERS' HOME.—Robert Hughes, an inmate of the Strangers' Home, was on Saturday arrested under a warrant issued by Mr. Nana Morojee on an information laid by one John Taylor, also an inmate of the Strangers' Home, in which the informant charged Hughes with the theft of sundry articles of wearing apparel, &c., of the aggregate value of Rs. 22-5. Hughes was placed before the magistrate the same day and pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to four months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

A PANIC IN THE SHROFF BAZAAR.—We learn that, consequent upon the seizure of the effects of the Gaekwar's firm in Bombay on Thursday last, a panic has prevailed in the Shroff Bazaar at Moombadevi. The firm was in the habit of cashing hoondies and advancing monies on the security of gold and silver ornaments. In consequence of the attachment, several hoondies drawn upon the firm remain unpaid and are not likely to be honoured, while the depositors of ornaments are alarmed as to the chance of regaining their property.

THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The well known Refreshment Rooms in the Apollo Bunder will, it may be fairly anticipated, soon be restored to their former place in public favour. The establishment has been for some time past under a cloud. The pecuniary difficulties which caused the late much-respected proprietor, Mr. Smith, to succumb, it may be presumed, was the cause, and the management since his retirement has not been up to the mark. The rooms are now in the possession of Mr. Minors, formerly chief assistant in the palmy days of Hammond and Smith, and Mr. Kerner, the proprietor of the steam launches and pleasure boats which ply from the Bunder. Both of them are well known and well thought of, and Mr. Minor's experience is a sufficient guarantee that the establishment, for the future, will contrast well with the former days of its prosperity.

HIGH COURT—16TH JANUARY.

(BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

ANPOORNABAI V. BRIJVULLUBDAS JUGJEEVUNDAS AND OTHERS.

The Hon. Mr. Scoble, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne for the plaintiff, moved for a rule *nisi*, calling upon the defendants to show cause why some fit and proper person should not be appointed receiver to receive and collect the rents and profits of the property in dispute. This was a foreclosure suit brought by the plaintiff as mortgagee; and Rs 93,140 were due to her. The case was in the first instance set down as a short cause; defendants were afterwards allowed to put in a written statement, alleging that the property was ancestral; and finally the case went into the long cause list. It was a suit by Anpoornabai against the mortgagor. The learned counsel read the affidavit of one Parashram Bhawoo, which showed that, if a receiver was not immediately appointed, the property would be damaged; and that the profits were at present used by the defendants to harass the plaintiff.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* for a receiver and an injunction restraining the defendants from using the rents and profits of the property.

THE CASE OF A LUNATIC.

IN THE MATTER OF JETHABHOY KHOOSHALDASS, A LUNATIC.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for Deewalibaee, the wife of the lunatic, who applied to be appointed a Committee of the lunatic's person and estate. The Hon. Mr. Scoble, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, for Vulloobhoy Lulloobhoy, the nephew of the lunatic, opposed the application.

Mr. Taylor said this was an application in the matter of Act 34 of 1858 and in the matter of Jethabhoy, who had been adjudicated a lunatic upon his Lordship's report. The wife now applied to be appointed a Committee of his person and estate, either alone or with such other person as the Court might appoint.

The Hon. Mr. Scoble said his client was the nearest male relative, the nephew of the lunatic, and he asked that he should be associated with the applicant as a Committee of the estate. The lunatic was alleged to have made a will some time ago; but the learned counsel contended that the property which he (the lunatic) intended to dispose of was ancestral property, descended from his great-grandfather, which had not been divided. Besides, the lunatic might make another will when he got well, or he might get children, and, therefore, the present will came to nothing. It would be unjust to appoint the applicant alone for the result would be that an attorney's clerk would get the management of the estate into his hands. The Learned Counsel therefore applied that Vulloobhoy be associated with Deewalibaee as a committee of the estate.

Mr. Taylor objected to Vulloobhoy's being associated with the applicant. As to her incapacity to manage the estate he said her husband was simply the patron of the two temples referred to, and that the management of them was really in the hands of others. As to the property, he said it was the lunatic's separate property, to which the applicant alone had a claim under the will.

His Lordship said the natural presumption for the Court to draw under the circumstances was that the property was ancestral, unless it was shown to be separate. The Court had no materials at present to be able to say who ought to manage the estate. The will was nothing, because, in the first place, the man was not dead, and because he might make another will. If the parties could not come to some arrangement, they must fight it out on affidavits, and show whether the property is ancestral or separate. His Lordship appointed Deewalibaee, the wife of the lunatic, to be a committee of his person, and adjourned the question of the appointment of a committee of the estate till the 13th February next. Any affidavits intended to be relied upon by the applicant to be filed on or before the 30th inst., and any affidavits in answer to be filed on or before the 6th February. Costs of the day reserved.

MEER MAHOMED MOOSA V. IBRAHIM SOOMAR.

Mr. Pigot, on behalf of the plaintiff, moved absolute a rule *nisi* for the appointment of a receiver and for an injunction in this suit.

Mr. Budroodin consented on the other side to the rule being made absolute save as regards one moiety of the house No. 66 situated in Gogaree Mohla Street, of which moiety defendant is to be allowed to remain in receipt of the rents and profits until the hearing. Mr. L. A. Watkins was appointed receiver without giving security. Costs to be costs in the cause.

His Lordship passed an order accordingly.

LUKHMA HEERA V ANNE PENNELL.

Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, on behalf of the defendant, moved absolute a rule *nisi* granted by his Lordship on the 14th December last to set aside an exparte decree of the 17th November last in favour of the plaintiff

The plaintiff, who appeared in person, applied for four day's time, as the affidavit was served upon him yesterday (Friday.)

His Lordship told the plaintiff to file his affidavits by 5 p.m. on the 19th inst. and give a copy of them on or before such time to Messrs Lynch and Tobin, defendant's solicitors. Costs of the day reserved.

SPORTING.

MHOW.

LIVERPOOL GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE SWEEP, 1875, FOR ALL INDIA.

TICKETS RS. 10 EACH.

Five per cent. will be deducted to aid in completing the Race Stand. After deducting all expenses, Rupees One Thousand will be divided amongst the starters, except the first, second, and third horses, (*if 500 tickets are taken*); otherwise there will be only Three Prizes.

Of the remainder:—

The Winner will take............... Two-thirds.
The Second .... One-fourth.
The Third.......................... One-twelfth.

To close on Saturday the 13th of March.

Drawing to take place at Messrs. Jewanjee Eduljee and Co., Merchants, Mhow, on Monday the 15th at noon.

Numbers will not be allotted, or receipt acknowledged for half notes. Application accompanied by remittance, to be addressed and made payable free of exchange on Calcutta, Indore, Bombay, Mhow, or Madras.

To the Honorary Secretary,
Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase Sweep, Mhow

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BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Excerpt from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 14th instant :—

The Chairman, in alluding to the death of Mr. Soonderdas Moolјee, proposed the following resolution :—

The trustees have heard with much regret of the death of their colleague, Mr. Soonderdas Moolјee, whose experience in matters connected with the trade of this Port rendered his advice of great value at their consultations.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES IN THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

The annual distribution of prizes in the Elphinstone High School took place last Friday afternoon, the Hon. Mr Justice Nanabhoy Hurridass presiding on the occasion. There were present :—Principal Oxenham, Professor Kirkham, Professor Hathornthwaite ; Professor Giles ; Professor Bhandarkar ; K. C Bedarkar, Esq ; A. V. Kathavate, Esq., and others.

The proceedings began with an introductory speech by the Principal of the school who said :—Mr Justice Nanabhoy, and gentlemen,—in opening our proceedings I feel that some apology is due to the many friends of the school whom I have not been able to ask to be present this afternoon. Apart, perhaps, from our actual merits we have the responsibility of being, I believe, the leading public school of Bombay ; and there are many old Elphinstonians and others that take a great interest in us, who might feel slighted at not having been invited. But the accommodation which this room affords is, as you see, extremely small, and it has been found necessary even after excluding from it three-fourths of the boys to limit our invitations to the Professors of Elphinstone College, to whom we are so greatly indebted for undertaking the annual examination this year ; to the parents of our pupils, and to the head-masters of the Anglo-vernacular schools. I trust, therefore, that our absent friends will forgive our apparent want of courtesy towards them until they see us in possession of that palatial building which is slowly rising on the other side of the road.

I wish, however, to take the good opportunity now afforded me of adverting to a matter which I think is of great importance both to us who are in charge of the school and to you, gentlemen, who are the fathers of our students. I mean the establishment of closer relations between us in the matter of your sons' education. It has always seemed to me an unsatisfactory custom of the country that Indian youths should deal directly with the head-master of a school in the matters of entrance, payment of fees, application for leave, and withdrawal. I think it would be unquestionably better if parents would take these things more into their own hands and would visit us occasionally. You will agree with me that the most important part of a boys' school-work is his home-work or preparation for school lessons. But here it is that we have to rely almost wholly upon your watchful care ; and I am sure that occasional interviews with us would be the readiest and the best way of ensuring our acting properly in concert. I do not ask that parents should become home-teachers ; for I know that few of you can afford time for the purpose ; but I do think that we cannot secure our common object of getting steady and thorough work out of our boys if you do not know exactly what it is we expect from your sons and how far they are from time to time, coming up to our expectations. I would therefore add that we shall generally be at liberty to see you any day between two and three in the afternoon ; or, if a later hour would be more convenient to some of you, I shall myself be glad to meet you between four and five.

I must next say a few words about our senior form of last year. In August and September, we held in it a very careful written examination, conducted after the model of the University entrance test ; and we found the seventy out of 140 boys were in all respects fit to leave school, and go on to college, or enter business. Besides these there were twenty others permitted to go up to the University, who did not then quite come up to the requisite standard ; but, as they were boys of long standing in the school, we thought that, after two and a half months' more study, they would be sufficiently qualified. The students thus passed by us were arranged in four classes of merit, the same system of marking being observed as in the University examination. It was reasonable, I think, to expect that, at least in our first two classes there would be exceedingly few failures ; but I regret to say they were numerous, being nearly one-third of the first class and more than one-third of the second ; while on the other hand, seven boys passed from the two lower classes, who, I can say with confidence, were inferior to their unsuccessful companions, whom we placed far above them. I confess I cannot quite acquiesce, as I should so much wish to do, in the verdict which the University examiners have passed on some of our students ; and the moreso, because I think that the conditions under which this huge examination is conducted make it extremely difficult even for practised examiners to do perfect justice to every candidate's performances. I believe that three things are needed to give our University examination that unquestioned fairness of operation which is so marked a characteristic in the Universities of England. In the first place we need I think a permanent board of examiners such as exists in the University of London ; secondly, more time should be accorded the examiners for looking over the papers ; and thirdly, the University should publish a classified list of the passed candidates. I appeal to those of you who are Fellows of the University to give these measures whenever they may be proposed in the Senate, as I believe they soon must be, your most cordial support. I would mention, as another point of interest, the benefit which the school has derived this time from the annual examination being chiefly conducted by the staff of the Elphinstone College. If Colonel Waddington were here to-day I feel sure he would tell you that the claims upon his time are so multifarious that it is impossible for him and his able deputies to give this large school more than a hurried examination each year. To us this has of course been a disadvantage from which I need hardly say the new plan is entirely free, while it has also the important result of bringing the Elphinstone School and the Elphinstone College into closer relation.

I may state in conclusion that a close connexion is still kept up by us with the Anglo Vernacular schools on which we so greatly depend for the proper grounding of our pupils. I have much pleasure in saying, as my impression of recent visits to these schools, that they are all in a most satisfactory state and I take this opportunity of publicly thanking the head masters for their efficient co operation. (Applause). Mr. Principal Oxenham has kindly promised to now tell you how the three lower forms of the school acquitted themselves in the annual examination just concluded.

Mr. Principal Oxenham then said—I am asked by Mr. Jacob to state the general results of the examination of the school which the professors of the Elphinstone College and myself have just completed, and I have great pleasure in doing so, because the results have been highly satisfactory. But I must first express my gratification at the institution of this mode of examination which I feel sure will be of great service both to the school and to the College, and, as Mr. Jacob has well said, will establish closer relations between us in future. To return to the examination, I may say that the general results as to the English studies are satisfactory, and in history also the examiners were well satisfied. In Latin and Sanskrit the results were particularly satisfactory, the examiner in Latin expressing himself agreeably surprised at the quality of the answers rendered. In mathematics the results were pretty good, though for some inexplicable reason the algebra was not so good as the arithmetic, and in like manner for some inexplicable reason the answers in geography were not so good as in history. On the whole, however, the school has passed a satisfactory examination. One feature in the results particularly struck us, and that was the perfection of the classification. We found that the classes were properly arranged in the order of their merit, and that the highest boys in a class were really better than those standing below them This is a matter of great importance in a school and we were glad to find that it had been well attended to. As regards the condition of the school generally, though Mr Jacob has given expression to some dissatisfaction, I think that there is room for but little congratulation. I have examined the figures showing the numbers passed by this school in the matriculation examination for the last five years, and I will now tell you the result. The numbers passed I find were 22, 34, 42, 55, and then this year there has been a little falling off. I myself would not attach too much importance to figures like these, because such results are liable to fluctuations not assignable to any definite cause. But still when we see a school year after year passing more and more we can only draw one conclusion—namely, that it is increasing in popularity and becoming more and more efficient. (Cheers.) Another thing I find in comparing these statistics. The Elphinstone High School has passed on an average during these five years, about one-seventh of the whole number admitted by the University, and yet the school is only one of about 40 institutions which send up successful candidates. And this high proportion too has been maintained, although the area in which new schools are constantly springing up from Kurrachee to Belgaum is continually increasing. Another interesting statistic I find is that, about twenty-five students on the average each year are admitted to the Elphinstone College from this school. Putting all these facts together and considering the satisfactory results of the examination of the school just concluded, I do think that the school must be considered to be in a very efficient condition and I feel sure that under the able management of Mr. Jacob it will continue to improve and will justify its high reputation. (Applause).

Professor Kirkham said he had been asked to make a short speech, and it should be a very short one, both because a long one would defer the more agreeable part of the day's proceedings—the presentation of the prizes, —and because in former days he had made so many speeches in that hall that he would be readily excused on this occasion. (Cheers.) But he certainly could not deny himself the pleasure of adding his congratulations on the very satisfactory result of the examination as described by Mr. Principal Oxenham and on the results of the year's week generally. He was sorry to notice the slight tone of disappointment which was discernible in Mr. Jacob's references to the matriculation examination and to the number passed. For his part he thought there was little or no just ground for discontent with the results. The slight falling off in the number passed was much what, under all the circumstances of the case, might have been anticipated. In the first place it was clear that such a rising series as that described by Mr Oxenham must come to an end sooner or later, and it would appear that the unusually high number passed last year must have used up, as it were, all the available raw material ; and a smaller number this year was consequently to be naturally looked for in the ordinary course of things. Again, every one knew that a change of administration always caused a certain degree of dislocation and alteration of plans, from which also a temporary check to that kind of results might be expected. Anyhow the detailed examination of the whole school had shown that it was in a thoroughly healthy state, and it was a great pleasure to him to congratulate the staff of the school on that fact. Another matter of congratulation, he thought, was the initiation of this annual contact between the school and the college. Mr. Principal Oxenham had well reminded them how close that connection had formerly been when, as their Chairman and other old Elphinstonians would so well remember, they were one, not only in spirit but in body, being in fact one and the same institution. If of late years after the separation of the school from the college the bond had been slighter than it might have been, he trusted that this annual re-union might draw them closer, to the great benefit of both institutions. He would not detain them longer, but would only express his heartiest wishes —and they would feel that he of all men must be sincere in such wishes—for the continued prosperity and success of the Elphinstone High School. (Cheers.)

The following recitations succeeded and elicited much applause from the audience, both on account of the spirit with which they were rendered and the general correctness of the students' pronunciation :

1. Old Ballad : King John and the Abbot.—B. K. Sethna.
2. Shakspere : Antony's Oration over the dead body of Cæsar.—H. E. Banatwalla.
3. Hafiz : Two Odes.—P. K. Compositor.
4. Vincent Bourne : The Jackdaw—M. R. Boyce.
5. Narmadashankar : An extract from Narmakavita,—G. Bhanabhoy.
6. Longfellow : The Slave's Dream—H. E. Banatwalla.
7. Raghunath Pandit : A passage from Nala Damayanti.
8. A Dialogue : Alexander and the Robber—S. R. Bhandarkar and A. F. Unwalla.

Mr Justice Nanabhai afterwards distributed the prizes, giving a word of encouragement to each of the recipients as they came up for their books. Then addressing the whole of the boys present he said :—I must express to you the very great pleasure with which I have listened to your recitations. I would also say to those of you who have just received prizes and whose faces so plainly reveal the fact,—do not let these rewards induce you now to slacken your efforts, but let your whole career as students be one of hard work. Those of you who have not received prizes have, I trust, done your best to deserve them, and that should be no slight satisfaction to you. To you all I will say, let your motto ever be Perseverence, or to put it in a more homely form—if you do not first succeed in a thing, try, try again. (Applause.)

A vote of thanks to Mr. Justice Nanabhai for his kindness in presiding terminated the meeting.

PROSECUTION OF CAPTAIN WOOD, AMERICAN SHIP SAGAMORE.

(Concluded from Saturday's Bombay Gazette.)

Henry Lochet said—I am a carpenter on board the Sagamore. I am an Italian. I am a Free Mason. I asked the captain to let me go ashore to see the masons and he would not allow me. I told him I was dissatisfied with the ship. The others of the crew asked leave to go ashore but he would not allow them. I did not hear them ask. I saw the Consul come on board (His Worship. "Did you make your report to the Consul as a good mason" ? No.) Those men who refused to do duty were sent down. The complainant would not go down. I saw Captain Wood and this man (complainant) have hold of a shovel. At this time I was standing on the deck. I saw the captain with one hand on complainant's neck. The man did not fall accidentally, but by the captain pushing him. I did not see the commencement The captain got possession of the shovel before he pushed the complainant. The height that Thornsen fell was about 4 or 5 feet. I could not see how he fell. When he was fighting with the captain I did not see any blood on his face. If there had been blood I would have seen it. When Thornsen fell I did not notice any mark or cut on his eye.

Cross-examination by Mr. Payne.—When he fell down I did not see any cut. If there had been a cut I would have seen it. My attention was not called to any cut. When I say the captain pushed Thornsen I mean that he did so wishing to send him below. Before he came down I heard Captain Wood say "why don't you strike him." They were standing at the corner of the hatchway. I do not know how they got shifted from the main to the little hatchway. The captain pushed the complainant at the door of the hatch, and then saw him with the shovel. I cannot say whether the captain or Thornsen first took up the shovel. The captain had the shovel last. There were two or three shovels there. The pushing and struggling were all done at the same time.

Peter Nelson said—I am one of the nine seamen discharged from the Sagamore. I remember what occurred when the vessel came into harbour. The captain ordered the men to turn to and they refused. We were ordered down the hold. Taylor went first. The captain told Thornsen to go down the hold. He said to the others "shall he go down ?" Then the captain said, just go down there you ——. The captain went to shove him down and Thornsen jumped down the hatchway. The mate was standing there. The captain then came and shoved him on his back, and struck him. I do not know where. The captain picked up a shovel. He put up his hand and the captain could not strike him, but he shoved him down the hatch. I did not see the captain strike him with the shovel. I was one of the first to go down after Andrew Thornsen. I could see Thornsen. Where I was there was just enough room for us to walk. They were discharging on Monday and Tuesday. We were kept there till Friday. We slept on coal. We asked to go on deck but could not. We only got two biscuits every twenty-four hours and some water. We could not get out on account of the watch.

Cross-examination by Mr. Payne—Taylor was first told to go below. I went down quietly afterwards. The captain pushed complainant towards the hatch and the latter jumped over the hatch. When he jumped over the captain ran round the hatch. The captain and the complainant both fell on the neck. The captain held him with one hand and struck him with the other. Thornsen tried to get away and tottered out. There was not much scuffling. I can swear that I saw the captain pick up the shovel. Thornsen was down then under the captain. The captain tried to strike him with the shovel, but Thornsen put his hand up. Thornsen never got up from the time he was down. While they were struggling the captain shoved him down.

Re-examination by Mr. Turner—When the captain shoved Thornsen I cannot say in what position the former was in.

By the Court—The Consul came on board but would not listen to us. We refused to turn to because we were badly used by the second mate and the chief mate. Twice by each mate. I did not complain to the captain as I thought there would be no use (witness here stated the circumstances under which he was struck.) The witness had never been on an American vessel before. The captain wanted all Dutchmen on board when the ship left Liverpool. Witness was a Swede.

Peter Koopes (Dutchman) said—I was discharged from the Sagamore on the 29th December. I was present when the captain ordered us to go down the hold. We said we wished to see the magistrate, but were not allowed and told to go down the hold. Taylor went down first, and Thornsen said "are we going down the hold," when the captain said "you shall go down." The captain shoved Thornsen down the hatch when Thornsen fell the captain stood with the shovel uplifted in his right arm. We were kept three days in the hold. I asked the carpenter one night to let me go on deck to the W. C., but he said he was not allowed to let us. We had to lay on coals, and had two biscuits every twenty-four hours. Every morning the captain asked us if we would turn to.

Cross-examination by Mr. Payne—By the hold I mean the hold 'tween decks. They were discharging coal on Monday, and on Tuesday we went down. Neither the captain nor Thornsen fell down when the former shoved the latter. I cant say that either of them fell on the deck.

John Abjornsen said—I was on deck when the captain ordered us to turn to, we refused to do so. The captain ordered us to go down the hold. Taylor went down. Thornsen was then told to go down but asked "are we to go down." The captain said "you must go down" and struck him, and he got into a door at the back part of the forehouse. Thornsen fell on his back and the captain fell on the top of him. The captain took hold of the shovel first, he was lying down over the man at the time. Did not see the captain strike with the shovel. The captain then shoved him down the *main hatchway*. He was put down the same hatchway as we went down—*i.e.* the main hatchway. I am sure it was the same hatchway, because I was next to him. I went down willingly. I saw Andrew bleeding near the eye (witness first pointed to the right and then to the left eye.) He first came on the thing that was hanging on the hatchway.

Cross-examination by Mr. Payne—I have been fighting of late with some of my best friends. By the thing hanging at the hatchway, I mean the stage where the coolies stand.

William Smith (German) said—I was discharged from the Sagamore on the 29th December. I was one of those ordered to go down into the hold. We refused to turn to and were ordered down. Taylor went down. Andrew Thornsen was then ordered down, and said "are we to go down below ?" when the captain said "yes, you ——" and struck him. He struck him in the face. He told the chief mate, "why don't you strike the —— ?" The captain and Andrew Thornsen were both standing when the former took up the shovel. I could not see whether the captain struck him with the shovel or not. He then pushed him down the small hatchway. They were standing by the small hatchway when the captain struck Thornsen. All that I have related took place near the small hatchway. I went down the main-hatch. The captain knocked Thornsen down head first over the hatchway. The captain did not fall. He went towards Andrew, walking round the hatchway. The shovel was three or four feet off the main-hatchway. The captain was standing when he struck Thornsen. I could not see what Thornsen did. The captain had the shovel in the right hand. Thornsen fell on his face. We were kept in the hold with only two biscuits, &c.

Cross-examination by Mr. Payne—We all went down one after the other. Taylor went down first and then I. I saw Andrew when I was on deck, then I went down, I saw Andrew still on his face. Thornsen did not speak to the other men but spoke to himself, and said "I am to go down below." The captain immediately struck him in the face. Thornsen fell down with the blow. He did not get up. The captain then picked up a shovel and lifted it up. I did not see him strike him. I shut my eyes then. The captain knocked him down while they were in the hatchway. That was the place where Thornsen first said "I am to go down."

Re-examination by Mr. Turner—Thornsen fell down the small hatchway.

Masspion Draim (Swede) said—When we were ordered down the hold Smith went before me. I was on the deck. Captain told Thornsen to go down into the hold. Thornsen said 'no.' Captain caught him by the collar and said "go down you ———." The Captain pushed him down on the deck, and then took a coal shovel and hit him. He hit him on the back with the shovel. Thornsen was black in the face when I saw him in the hold. The captain, carpenter, mate and 2nd mate kept watch. We had two biscuits and water a day.

Cross-examination by Mr. Payne—Thornsen got on his legs after be had been down. (The witness in the cross-examination and re-examination maintained that the captain struck Thornsen many times with the shovel.)

After the prosecution had closed, Mr. Payne addressed the Court on behalf of the defence. He trusted that what had been represented in the papers, about the alleged cruelty on board the vessel would not have any effect on His Worship's mind. It was the usual complaint of seamen. Mr. Payne trusted that His Worship would only confine his attention to the evidence before him. The case was simple enough. The complainant, who was a seaman on board the American vessel, wished to see the Consul. The Captain told him that he would accede to his request and bring the Consul on board, which he did. The vessel was in a foreign port, and the proper person to refer to was the Consul. A good deal had been made out, or had been endeavoured to make out, of the fact that the captain did not permit the seamen to go ashore to see the magistrate. But the Consul was the proper officer to see, and the captain acted in accordance with his duty in bringing the Consul on board. Mr. Payne then referred to the powers of a captain to chastise his crew. Whether that power would be recognized or not be would not contend for. According to the law of British India the captain could not chastise his men in harbour. What then was he to do? He could not come to the Magistrate and ask him to punish them, for the Magistrate had no jurisdiction. (His Worship here wished to know whether the captain had any right to imprison.) Mr. Payne submitted that he had, and stated that the case should be considered as if the vessel were at sea. His Worship was pleased to call it imprisonment, but Mr. Payne called it discipline. The Captain had only directed the men to be kept in a particular part of the vessel, to prevent them from going about and creating disaffection among the others. This the captain had a right to do. As to the order that the men should go down into the hold, the captain was quite justified in giving it. As regards his subsequent proceedings, there was another question. The order itself was perfectly lawful and the men were bound to obey it. The complainant, instead of obeying it, appealed to the remainder of the crew, and for what purpose? Only to put them up to oppose the order. When such an appeal was made, in what a position was the captain placed? It was of no use going into the details of the case, because if he (Mr Payne) did, he would have to overhaul the evidence of nine witnesses who had contradicted each other. Mr. Payne proposed to deal with the case in a general point of view. He referred to the evidence as to the captain having forced the complainant down the hatchway. He was instructed by his client to say that he did *not* push Thornsen down the hatchway, neither did the captain strike the complainant. Mr. Payne here referred to the time that had elapsed before Thornsen lodged his complainant, and also to the evidence as to the cut on the eye. Only the last witness had stated that he had seen the captain strike the man with a shovel. The others were careful to stop short at this. After further comment on the evidence Mr. Payne remarked that the order confining the men was a perfectly legal one, and that no unnecessary violence was used towards the men, who seemed to get away easily enough. Mr. Payne begged that, if His Worship thought the captain had committed himself he would consider his (the captain's) position. He also remarked on some people who had busied themselves in writing to the papers and trusted that what had appeared would not influence His Worship in coming to a decision.

The second officer, James Ovans, was then examined for the defence, after which the Magistrate summed up the case at some length, touching upon the evidence, and upon the powers of captains in harbour over their men. His Worship thought that justice would be met by fining the defendant Rs. 100.

REINSTALMENT OF THE MARKET SUPERINTENDENT.

MINUTE BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

Decision in the Departmental enquiry held into the conduct of Mr. Higgins, Superintendent of Markets, with reference to the Market Frauds.

It was my intention not to come to any decision in this case till the conclusion of the criminal proceedings against the accused subordinates. But Mr. Higgins has now been under suspension for two months. The proceedings before the Full Power Magistrate, Tanna, have ended in a conviction, and the case for the prosecution against Ali Jamadar and others has closed, while if, as there is little doubt, the prisoners are committed the Sessions trial will not end till late next month. It would be hard on Higgins to keep him longer in suspense, and it is also extremely inconvenient that Mr. Brunton should be longer absent from his duties in the Health Department. And, therefore, as there is now quite enough evidence before me to enable me to arrive at a just decision, I proceed to record it.

In addition to the careful enquiries made by Mr. L. Crawford and myself while getting up the criminal cases, when we ascertained if any of the witnesses had allegations to make against Higgins, and in addition also to private investigations made by myself during the past three months. I have held a formal enquiry at the Crawford Markets, and have myself made known in the Market that I was prepared to listen to any complaints or allegations against Higgins. During this enquiry I have examined 29 witnesses, partly coming forward of their own accord, partly called by myself, pretty much at random from among the various classes of vendors in different markets. In conducting the enquiry, I have not bound myself by the rules of the law of evidence, but have asked the witnesses to state not only what they might know themselves, but what they might have heard from others or even current rumours affecting Higgins. The investigation, therefore, has been a very severe one, and has been conducted in a way particularly unfavourable to him ; any person (and the nature of his duties must have made many enemies) wishing to accuse him of any impropriety whatever has had full opportunity of coming forward ; as he was under suspension, and as it was known that the result of the enquiry if unfavourable to his integrity would be his dismissal, the most timid could hardly have been afraid to appear against him ; and we may therefore fairly urge that every allegation that can be brought has been brought forward

I have confined the investigation to two points.

I —Whether Higgins has been guilty of dishonesty or of complicity with the peons.

II.—If not, whether he has been guilty of culpable neglect of duty in not discovering or checking the improper practices of his subordinates.

And the information I have obtained may be summarized as follows :—

I.—(*a*). The only direct charge was made by a person to whom I had refused a license for butchers' stalls in a private market in the city. This man alleged that Channund (prisoner 2 in the police case) took him to Higgins who told him that, if he would pay Rs. 500, Higgins would pursuade me to grant the license. No one else was present, and there was no corroborative evidence. I remember the case perfectly. As it was a somewhat doubtful one, Higgins asked me to go and see the market before deciding it, which I did, and decided it entirely on my own judgment. I have no hesitation in pronouncing the story totally false.

(*b*). Two butchers, men of very indifferent reputation, say that, although they never heard of Higgins taking any illicit gratification, they suspected that he had a share of the peons' perquisites, otherwise he would have stopped them. One of these men had the amazing insolence to tell me that, if I would dismiss Higgins and promise not to re-employ him, he would tell me something else, otherwise not.

(*c*). During my private enquiries, I was told by a person that be had heard from another person that Higgins had a share in a hide business. I made every effort to find the original authority, but could not succeed, and doubt if he exists in, Higgins altogether denies the fact, I cannot find any proof of it, and do not believe it.

This is absolutely all that has been alleged against Higgins's integrity. But I may add that be himself voluntarily told me immediately after he was suspended, that, when he went home on sick leave three or four years ago, some of the principal dealers in the Crawford Markets came on board the steamship to see him off, and on saying farewell, gave him a purse of Rs. 200 they had collected among themselves. He states that he had not time to think whether he ought not to refuse and accepted it, which he afterwards regretted.

II.—As regards the charge of culpable neglect in not discovering the frauds. On this point certain allegations have been made against Higgins.

(*a*) An old Parsee stated to Mr. Crawford and myself that in 1871 he was informed by a Helkari of the system of levying fees from the butchers, and that be informed Higgins of it. This is true, and I have ascertained the circumstances of this case. Higgins laid the matter before the then Health Officer, Dr. Hewlett, who called in the assistance of the police, and an enquiry was made ; but nothing was found, because, I believe, sufficient care was not taken to prevent the peons knowing that an enquiry was being made. This, however, was not Higgins's fault ; he did his duty in reporting to the Health officer, and indeed the old Parsee's complaint are not so much against Higgins as against Dr. Hewlett. It may be added that the old gentleman was imprisoned lately for libelling a Parsee priest.

(*b*) Three or four butchers whom I have now examined state that, at different times complaints were made to Higgins, and that he paid no attention to them. No. 9 says generally that though he did not ever complain himself he knows that others made complaints to which Higgins paid no attention. No. 10 says that he never complained about the illicit exactions, but did complain to Higgins about the peons bullying him and others, and that Higgins paid no attention. On further enquiry, the witness admits that he did not complain of any specific act, but made a general complaint, and it appears that he fell out with the peons and Higgins because he persisted in smoking in his stall, the prohibition of which he complained of as great "Zoolum"

No. 11 says he never complained of the exactions but heard that No. 26 did so, and that Higgins paid no attention.

No. 26 says that three or four months ago only he complained to Higgins that the peons extorted money from the butchers at Bandora. The complaint was in general terms, he made no specific accusation against any one. Higgins went away and said nothing. His Helkari afterwards told him he had not done himself much good by complaining, for Higgins had gone to Bandora and warned the peons there that he had heard that they took bribes to pass bad meat, and the result was that for a fortnight all doubtful meat was destroyed.

No. 27 says that about three years ago he made specific accusations against certain peons to Higgins and on his not taking action, to the Health Officer. Dr. Hewlett called on the peons for an answer to the allegations and then told witness that he would give him the help of a Police Constable to prove the fact of bribes being taken. He replied that this was no use, as the peons were on their guard. On further examination, witness was not certain whether Higgins or Inspector Kent was in charge of the markets at the time. I have examined the papers in the case and find that Mr. Kent was in charge at the time, Mr. Higgins being in England. The witness petitioned the Commissioner about an assault which he alleged had been committed on him by some other persons, who he said were aided by the peons, and incidentally stated in general terms that the peons used to extort money. As the assault case was investigated by the Police Magistrate, a reply to that effect was given to the petitioner and no enquiry as to the alleged extortion was made.

No. 29 says that about five years ago he complained verbally of the extortions to Higgins who would not listen to him, and then complained verbally to Mr. A. Crawford, who promised to make enquiries and to give him marked coin by which the peons receiving bribes might be detected, but never did so, and so the complaint fell to the ground. As the complaint was a verbal one I can find no trace of it on the records.

All these witnesses are men of indifferent reputation, and all appear to have some grudge against Higgins, most of them have been fined by the Magistrate on Higgins's information for breach of Municipal rules, others have had disputes with him about the rent of their stalls, about getting stall, &c., &c., all confess also that, with the exceptions above noted, they never complained to the Health Officer or Municipal Commissioner even when Mr. Kent was in charge of the markets, and that in particular they have informed Mr. Hope of what was going on, when he was making special private enquiries into the state of the market.

(*c*.) Besides the above, one or two other witnesses have said that Higgins used to get angry if any complaints were made, and one or two more, that though he did not get angry and alway treated complaints kindly, he rather pooh-poohed the complaints and did not make sufficient enquiry upon them.

This is all that is alleged against Higgins as regards neglect.

I have received two petitions, one signed by dealers in the Null Markets, one by rate-payers and inhabitants asking that Higgins may be removed on the ground that he ought to have discovered the market frauds. To ascertain whether or not he deserves to be dismissed is of course the object of the present enquiry. But I may add, that knowing how petitions are got up, I do not attach much weight to these documents as showing the public desire. One or two persons who signed them told me that they never read them, and should be sorry if Higgins was dismissed.

I have also received several anonymous petitions accusing Higgins in general terms of corruption. The cowardly scoundrels who read these petitions have had full opportunity of bringing forward any facts against him which they really know, and I am justified in treating the petitions as more libellous falsehoods.

For the defence, the following facts may be recorded, in addition to Mr. Higgins's own written statement, which is appended.

On the first charge, that of dishonesty. With the two exceptions noticed, all of the numerous persons whom I have examined or enquired of, state most distinctly that they never suspected Higgins of any participation in the illicit emoluments of the sepoys, and never heard of any one who did suspect him ; that they never heard any rumour even of his making any illicit advantage for himself, and believe him to be a very honest man. This is the statement of even the witnesses who are hostile to him, and accuse him of neglect.

Mr. Higgins has asked me to examine all his private accounts for many years past. This I do not think it at all needful to do, as there is really no ground for suspicion against him. But all the enquiries I have made show that he has lived within his pay, and that he has not accumulated any large sum of money. Secondly—As regards the charge of neglect, with the exceptions noted above, all the witnesses state that they never complained to Higgins about the exactions, and never heard of any one doing so, and that they do not believe that he knew any thing about them. That this is the truth is strongly corroborated by the fact that with very few exceptions, no complaints have ever been made to the Health Officer or Municipal Commissioner, not even when Mr. Hope was making special enquiries, nor when Kent was in charge, and that even when I myself was making enquiries before putting the investigation into the hands of the Police, I could get nothing but vague hints out of the dealers.

The reasons the people give for not complaining is that the practice of levying dustoori was a very old one (which I believe to be the case, it probably dates back to the first attempts to regulate markets) and therefore they had the habit of submitting to it ; that they were afraid of the peons who threatened to beat them or otherwise annoy them if they complained, and that they were afraid of being punished as false accusers by being turned out of the markets if they failed to make good any charges they brought ; nearly all the witnesses also say that Higgins listened freely to complaints and did his best to do justice, and that he was civil and kind to the people. I can confirm this statement of my personal experience.

I have only to add a few other facts in Higgins's favour.

I stated when the enquiry into the market frauds was first made public, that I believed that no market peons had been dismissed for some time. This statement was inaccurate and I regret it, no peons were dismissed during last year before November, but were dismissed on Mr. Higgins's report in 1873 for different acts of misconduct, and 16 between 1871 and the end of 1873.

It should be prominently noticed that at the beginning of November 1874 Mr. Higgins discovered and reported to me a gross act of extortion on the part of the Jemadar Ali, at that time I was engaged in making the private enquiries which ended in the discovery of the system of frauds. I was not sure that my action was not suspected, and that Mr. Higgins's report, made as it was at that juncture was not an attempt to force my hand and to make Ali a scape-goat. Subsequent investigation has, however, entirely removed this suspicion, and Higgins deserves full credit for having himself discovered the case.

Although it is true that Higgins appeared to me too confident of the conduct of his subordinates and too ready to resent my suggestions that any thing was wrong with the markets and slaughter houses system as an imputation on himself, yet I am bound to say that I have always found him most attentive to, and zealous in his duties, extremely hard-working and diligent, and very anxious to get at the facts of all disputes on doubtful points referred to him for report. The memo. B attached to his defence shows that since 1866 415½ tons of bad meat and fish have been destroyed under his orders, and that he has prosecuted to conviction in 393 cases of offences against the market rules, while he has collected 13½ lacs Rupees for the Municipality. As for the excellent order in which he has kept the markets generally and the manner in which he has beautified the Crawford markets, the admiration of all strangers visiting Bombay, of that the public are as well able to judge as I am. Upon a consideration of the whole enquiry, my decision is as follows.

As regards the charge of dishonesty and of guilty complicity in the mal-practices of the peons, I am of opinion that there is not even a suspicion against Mr. Higgins, and that he has come out of the enquiry without a stain on his character. He is shown I think to be a man of even scrupulous honesty. He ought not, it is true, to have accepted a present from some of the dealers on leaving for England, but there is no suggestion that this present was given with any improper object.

As regards the minor charge of neglect of duty in failing to discover the improper practices that were going on, I am of opinion that if he had been sharper and less obstinately convinced of the trustworthiness of his subordinates he might, and would have done so, and therefore that be ought to have done so. But he is not alone in this. The Health officers and Commissioners who were his superiors including myself, as well as his locum tenens for several months, equally failed to detect mal-practices up to November 1874. He is not the first man nor will he be the last, who has been led by the nose by an astute and unprincipled subordinate, nor does any man know the right way to set about the discovery of an organized system of fraud.

For his error he has had, in my opinion, a quite sufficiently severe punishment in suspension and loss of pay for two months, while as regards the interests of the Municipality, the sharp lesson he has had will, I am sure, make him more careful for the future. In other respects, we should lose greatly if we were deprived of his knowledge and experience, while we could not obtain a more honest and hardworking servant to succeed him.

Mr. Higgins will now return to his duty.

Mr Webb, the Superintendent of the Bandora Slaughter Houses will also return to his duty. I have not thought it necessary to make a special enquiry in his case, as the general enquiry has really shown nothing whatever against his honesty.

As for his failing to check the Bandora frauds, I am convinced that this was chiefly due to his having more work to do than it was physically possible for him to perform, this will, I hope, be rectified for the future.

It is my intention as soon as possible to re-organize the whole system of the markets and slaughter-houses.

Secretary Town Council.

Sir,—Section 49 of the Municipal Act lays down that no Municipal Officer, whose salary extends to Rs 200 shall be dismissed without the sanction of the Town Council. In accordance with the spirit of that sanction, I think it right to communicate to the Town Council the result of my enquiry which might result in the dismisal of an officer drawing Rs 300 a moneth, and accordingly forward herewith the papers in the enquiry which I have held into the conduct of Mr. Higgins, Superintendent of Markets.

W G Pedder,
Municipal Commissioner.

15th January 1875.

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FOR
SHERRIES, PORTS, BURGUNDIES, GERMAN WINES, CHEAP COGNACS AND LIQUEURS.

THE past year's Vintages being generally successful has conduced to this result, we give our friends the earliest opportunity we can of availing themselves of the advantages we shall ourselves receive. See our annexed list. Champagnes and Old Cognacs are the only exceptions to the general reduction we have made, and these are becoming even still more scarce and expensive. The Champagne yield was affected by late frosts. Fine qualities of good years are scarce.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
IMPORT AND EXPORT WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
The principal London and Indian Club Houses, and Regimental Messes.
ESTABLISHED IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON IN 1815. AND IN INDIA IN 1842.

BOMBAY HOUSE,—Dean Lane, Bombay.
LONDON OFFICES—29, Cockspur Street, Pall Mall, S. W and 44, Mark Lane, City, E. C.
CALCUTTA HOUSE—10, Hare Street, Calcutta.
BORDEAUX HOUSE—Place du Champ de Mars.

NOTICE.

Our present Price List, we are happy to say, shows, consistently with the maintenance of our standard of quality, a considerable reduction from our last year's quotations, owing principally to the generally satisfactory Vintage of 1874. Champagne, however, was visited by a late frost, and much damage was occasioned ; this, added to previously existing scarceness, compels us to maintain former quotations for best qualities, and to increase the two lowest. Prices of all other Wines show great advantages to the consumer.

1875
PRICE LIST.
BORDEAUX—RED.

		Per 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints, including all charges. Rupees. Qts.	Pts.
Chateau Lafite or Mouton	Gold capsule	30	32
" Rauzan	Black capsule	25	27
" Palmer	Blue capsule	22	24
" Larose	Yellow capsule	19	21
St. Julien	Green capsule	17	19
Cantenac	Red capsule	15	17
St Estephe	White capsule	14	—
Medoc	Violet capsule	10½	12½
WHITE.			
Haut Sauternes	Red capsule	22	24
Sauterne	White capsule	17	19
BURGUNDIES—RED.			
Chambertin	Red seal	30	32
Nuits	Red "	24	26
Volnay	Red "	21	23
Beaune	Red "	18	—
WHITE.			
Chablis (La Moutonne)	White seal	24	26
Chablis, light	White "	17	19
CHAMPAGNE. (Our own and all Brands.)			
Finest Extra Dry Sparkling		44	46
Finest Extra Dry per Hamper of 24½ pints		27	—
Giesler's First quality		41½	—
Fine Dry Sparkling		38	40
Good Sparkling		34	36
Carte Blanche, "Sibadey" Brand		27	29
GERMAN WINES.			
Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle		38	40
Sparkling Hock and Moselle Muscatel		32	34
Moselle (Still) Braunberger		26	28
Hock " Johannisberger		40	42
" " Marcobrunner		34	—
" " Rudesheimer		26	28
" " Hochheimer		23	25
" " Laubenheimer		17	19
Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel		26	—

SHERRIES, &c.

		Per Doz. Qts.
Amontillado, A 1, extra quality, rare old	Gold seal	36
Amontillado, choice and superior	Black seal	33
Amoroso, very choice, full flavoured, soft pale		26
Oloroso, full bodied, straw colour	Green seal	23
Vino Puro, very pale, dry and dèlicate	Blue seal	24
Vino Fino, pale	Brown seal	22
Pale, medium colour	Yellow seal	19
Vino de Pasto, remarkably pale and very dry	Pink seal	19
A good Dinner Wine	White seal	16
Marsala, Virgin, pale, fine flavour		16
Madeira, East India, very choice		36

SHERRIES, IN JARS.*

Vino Puro, 4 gallons, equals 2 dozens	Rs. 43 12
Yellow Seal, 4 gallons, equals 2 dozens	" 33 8
Medium quality, 4 gallons, equals 2 dozens	" 27 8

Sacramental Wine—Rota Tent 26

PORTS.

		Per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 doz. Pints including all charges. Rupees. Qts.	Pts.
Old Crusted (5 years in bottle)	Original Seal	34	—
Invalids' Wine	Gold Capsule	27	29
Dessert Wine	Black seal	22	24
A very good sound Wine	Red seal	18	20

SPIRITS.

		Per Doz. including all charges Rupees.
Cognac, the finest old pale	Black capsule	34
" superior old pale	Yellow capsule	30
" pale, very good, White label	White capsule	26
" pale, good, White label	Blue capsule	22
Rum, Old Jamaica, superior 1st quality	White capsule	22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	"	20
Whisky, Irish, 1st quality	"	22
" Scotch, 1st quality	"	22
Geneva in flasks		18

OLD COGNAC.
1st Quality, in 4 Gallon Jars* .... Rs. 61

ASSORTED LIQUEURS.
Each Case containing 12 Pint Bottles, *viz* :—
White Curacao, Anti Cholera, Cherry Brandy, Creme de The, White Anisette, Curacao Sec, Creme de Vanille, Noyau de Martinique, Oranges Ameres, Persicot, Roses sans Epines, Maraschino .... Per Case, 24

LIQUEURS.

	Per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 doz. Pints, including all charges. Rupees Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	38	40
Maraschino di Zara, best	36	38
Noyau	33	—
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	28	30
Orange bitters, best	20	—
Kill the Crow Bitters	27	—

* The Jars can be returned for re-filling ; we keep stocks of bright Sherries and Cognac in wood for this special purpose. In such case an allowance of Rs. 2 per Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

Terms :—*Three Months' Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. A liberal Discount for* Cash, *Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, Co operative Societies, Merchants and Traders, who may be supplied direct from London if preferred to their own Brand.*

No Wines should be critically tasted for more than a week or so after delivery ; all descriptions require rest after being moved.

INDIA PALE ALE.—BASS'

	Nett Cash with order. Per dozen.	Credit. Per dozen.
Casks containing 3 dozen Quarts	Rs 5 12	Rs. 6 0
" " 6 dozen Pints	" 3 12	" 4 0

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.
Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.
Crawford Market

BOMBAY EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO
RUSSELL & CO.,
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.
PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
French Calf Elastic Side Spring Boots	Rs. 12 8	18 8
Patent Calf Leather " "	12 8	13 8
Patent Leather Shoes	9 0	10 0
French Calf Double Sole Lace Boots	11 0	[illegible] 0
Porpoise Skin " "	15 0	17 0
" " Balmoral Boots	[illegible] 0	15 0
Panas Corom Cloth Elastic Boots	10 0	11 0
Regulation Hessian Boots	25 0	[illegible] 0

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.
All orders must be accompanied with a remittance, or reference for payment.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager,
LATE HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND POONA.

NOTICES.

JAMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER AND GENERAL MERCHANT
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY.
For detailed and full Description of Stock, see Wednesday's and Saturday's "Gazette."

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CHEROOT, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS,
DINDIGUL, MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
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Colored Illustrations of the different Patterns, which are manufactured in Gold, or Silver. Can be seen at Messrs. CAMPBELL & Co.'s DEPOT, Bombay.

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STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
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UPWARDS OF 3,000 PHOTOGRAPHS
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INDIAN SCENERY
Always on view.
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Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

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22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,
BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—
Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Steam Engine with boilers, complete.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-foulding Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Paint Oil of various sorts.
Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Roller Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Fire Engines complete.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES
Rs 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and seller on horse sold.
Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.
A pair of beautifully matched cream coloured Pegu Ponies, exceedingly fast and thoroughly trained to single and double harness, 7 years, 12-2 high.
A Bay Australian Gelding by "Touchit" by "Touchstone," 5 years, 15 1 high, a strong powerfully built horse, thoroughly broken to saddle, would make an excellent first charger for a heavy weight, Rs. 1,200.
A team of four Chestnut Australians, beautifully matched and thoroughly broken, Rs. 5,000.
A dappled Grey Australian Mare, 5 years, 14-3 high, a capital hack, broken also to single and double harness, Rs. 600.
A Bay Arab high caste, 5 years, 15 hands, very handsome, thoroughly broken to saddle and harness, Rs. 1, 0[illegible].
A strong powerfully built large sized Chestnut Arab thoroughly good tempered and a pleasant hack, up to 16 st., Rs. 800.
A Bay Waler Cab Gelding, 6 years, 14-1 high, very powerful and compactly built, fast in harness and an excellent Brougham or Dog cart horse, Rs. 600.
A Fleabitten Grey Arab Charger, 7 years, 14-2, a thorough broken parade horse and an excellent cross-country hack, Rs. 500.
A Bay Arab Horse, 6 years, 14-3 a splendid dog-cart horse, also broken to double harness, Rs. 700
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay 26th December 1874.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF GOODS FOR THE COLD SEASON.
NANSEE KHYRAZ AND CO.
TAILORS, SHIRTMAKERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
RESPECTFULLY inform the Residents of Bombay and the Mofussil that they have MADE a CONSIDERABLE reduction in their PRICES for Cash only ;
"PRICE LIST."

	Rs.
DRESS SUITS, of the best West of England broadcloth.	75
Do. do lined with silk throughout and finished after the best West End Style	85
DRESS TROUSERS, of the best *Single Kerseymere*	22
FANCY TWEED SUITS, consisting of Double breasted Coat and Trousers, all wool, and finished in Superior Style	from 25
BLUE SERGE do., Yarn dyed superior quality and warranted fast color	26
TROUSERS, a Splendid Assortment of Fancy Doeskins, Angolas, Tweeds, &c.	from 10 to 15
MORNING COATS, the New Diagonal and Checked Coatings in Blue and Black now so generally worn, fast Color of Superior Style and finish	from 30
DRILL SUITS, best American drill suitable for the Cotton Season	10
SHIKAR SUITS, of N. K. and Co's celebrated Shikar Cloth now so generally used throughout Western India	16

SHIRTS.
Special attention is given to this Department which is under the immediate superintendence of an experienced West End Cutter, a perfect and comfortable fit is guaranteed.

	Rs.
BEST WHITE SHIRTS, Linen fronts and cuffs, per ½ doz.	27
OXFORD CLOTH, Cool and Absorbing, the Newest Patterns, Collar's attached—½ doz.	30
TAFFA CLOTH, of a thinner texture than the Oxford very Cool—½ doz.	30
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BEST WOVE FLANNEL, thoroughly shrunk, in great variety—½ doz.	48
SPUN SILK in neat patterns	each 9

Hats, Helmets, and Sola Topies, a large assortment.
Sleeping Suits of Spun silk, Oxford Cloth and Flannel, always ready.
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Every Requisite for Travellers and Overland Passengers ready for immediate use.
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(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.
EXPORT PRICE LIST.
Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern, ...6s. 2d. per oz
Ditto. ditto Queen's do. ......6s. 6d. "
FIDDLE PATTERN.

				£	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons	30 ozs.	at	6s. 2d.	9	5	0
12 Dessert ditto	20	"	6s. 2d.	6	3	4
12 Table Forks	30	"	6s. 2d.	9	5	0
12 Dessert ditto	20	"	6s. 2d.	6	3	4
2 Gravy Spoons	10	"	6s. 2d.	3	1	8
1 Soup Ladle	9	"	6s. 2d.	2	15	6
4 Sauce ditto	10	"	6s. 8d.	3	6	8
4 Salt Spoons				1	2	0
12 Tea ditto	10	"	6s. 8d.	3	6	8
1 pair Sugar Tongs				0	15	0
				£45	4	2

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.
Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.
Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,
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FOR PREPARING
LIEBIG'S MILK.
This Extract forms, when dissolved according to the directions given, a Milk, possessing in exactly the same degree, the nutritive properties of the natural nourishment.
Mothers who cannot nurse their Infants will find the Extract invaluable. Its excellence and trustworthiness have been confirmed beyond doubt by the testimony of eminent medical men in this Presidency, and are daily borne witness to by those interested in the nurture of Infants.
The Milk can be prepared in a few minutes, and requires no straining.
SOLE AGENTS,
D. S. KEMP & CO.

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COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.
BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly, with Despatch.
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